Should Canada Trade With Russia?

LARGEST CIRCULATION
OF ANY CANADIAN
FINANCIAL PAPER

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The Nation's Business

Canada's Policy on Soviet Trade Much Too Obscure

Wheat Board Would Be No Help to Farmers

Looking Ahead to 1933

Two Big Problems Stand Out

Trading With Russia

THE present obscurity in Canadian government policy toward trade with Russia reflects the difficulty of arriving at any policy that is completely fair to all interests and it probably reflects as well an important division of opinion in the cabinet itself on the question.

It is well known that the prime minister has felt that Canada should not trade with Russia and there is good reason to believe that his scruples are moral rather than commercial in the matter, for which he is not to be lightly criticized. It is a matter of record that importation into Canada of certain commodities from Soviet Russia has been prohibited by the government. But it also is a matter of record that during the past year one large Canadian corporation, the Aluminium Company, sold large quantities of goods to Russia and that in return large quantities of oil petroleum products were imported into Canada from the Black Sea district. These importations suddenly ceased with none of the parties to the transaction giving any adequate clue to what had ended the traffic so quickly.

* * *

THERE are a great many people and corporations in Canada who would like to carry on trade with the only buyer and seller in Russia—the Soviet government. They are ready to carry on that trade in what is practically the only manner in which it can be carried out; direct barter or something approaching direct barter and exchange. But they cannot finalize any negotiations because they do not know, after the confusing sequence of statements and rulings from Ottawa, whether they would be permitted to import the products they had agreed to take in exchange.

There is, then, an urgent need for the government to clarify its stand and plainly to state whether or not Canadian individuals or corporations, who wish to enter into trading arrangement with any of the state controlled enterprises in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, will be permitted by the government at Ottawa to do so, or if such transactions will be considered by the government as having a status so dissimilar from the status of trading arrangements with private concerns in other countries that they will not be countenanced.

* * *

AFTER all, trade with Russia now rests entirely with Ottawa. The government has shown no disinclination to refuse Canadians the right to sell to Russia for cash but such orders are not available in any large amount because Russia prefers to buy from the countries that will permit importation of her own surplus products. Russia wants to sell in the countries where she buys and for that reason orders can be obtained by Canadians only on the understanding that the Canadian exporters provide a market directly or indirectly for a similar amount of Russian goods in this country. And no trading group can give any such assurance unless they know in advance if the government will permit those goods to enter this country. It is possible that if Canada took down the barriers on Russian goods and a normal trade in goods between Canada and Russia were effective that the necessity for direct exchange of products would disappear in time.

Policies of other countries with regard to Russia vary greatly. Great Britain has not only recognized Russia but carries on extensive trade which is in large measure financed with the aid of British government credits. It has had a trade treaty with Russia, recently revoked as a result of the Imperial Economic Conference agreements. The United States has not recognized Russia but there has been a large trade between the two countries neither frowned upon nor encouraged in any way by the governments. France, Germany and other European countries trade with Russia and some large continental interests have important financial interests in Soviet trade.

(Continued on page 2, col. 4)

Huge Sales to Russia Of Cattle and Hides Depend on Ottawa Aid

Soviet Government Offers Gasoline Products and Coal But Banks Will Not Provide Initial Cash to Pay Farmers Without Government Guarantee

DEALS PENDING IN CARS AND MACHINERY

Await Result of New Attempt to Establish Trade Relations — Coal is Now Part of Embargo — Would Close Down Foreign Operations of Canadian Oil Cos. in Large Part and Reduce Employment in Refineries

On every side proposals arise for trade on barter basis with Russia: latest cut-and-dried proposal is to exchange $6,000,000 gasoline products and 100,000 tons of coal from Russia for 100,000 cattle and 10,000 beef hides, but it is understood that consent of the Dominion Government would lead to other business, notably with Canadian Car & Foundry Co., and with Massey-Harris Co. Aluminium, Ltd., is also ready to continue on indefinitely prolonged basis exchange of oil products for aluminum.

The present proposal challenges the Bennett Government's embargo against trade with Russia by making 100,000 tons of coal part of deal. Coal is one of the prohibited imports from Russia, but it is hoped by Russia that inclusion of this item when accompanied by offer for farm produce much in excess of current prices may break the embargo at an important point. Coal is one of the chief articles which Russia has to offer.

Even with barter it is necessary to pay farmers in various parts of Canada cash for their cattle and hides, and Bennett Government will be asked to provide money temporarily until coal and oil are sold or to guarantee payment so that banks may be induced to provide cash. In view of past policy this is a point where Government is likely to refuse co-operation.

Large Canadian oil companies will not accept consignment because the result would be partial shut-down of foreign operations of Canadian companies and letting out of many employees now engaged in refineries. Western syndicate offers to deliver gasoline products to chief companies, but latter would not need much of plant if accepting old mixture of gasoline with a mixture of crude oil, now permitted entrance to Canada. Imperial Oil would have to seek other than Canadian markets for International Petroleum products, B. A. Oil for their East Texas oil and Shell Co. of Canada for United States crude to get a market for which they have just erected refineries in Canada. If they refuse to accept Russian oil, Western Syndicate threatens to create new avenues of distribution.

The inclusion of coal is not important in the present instance, but would open way for other deals which would affect present imports from Wales, Scotland and England under Ottawa agreements made last July, and which would also affect operations of Canadian coal companies in Nova Scotia.

Advices from New York and Ottawa are to the effect that an exchange of products between Russia and Canada to the amount of $14,000,000—$7,000,000 each way—has been negotiated and now awaits the approval of the Bennett government before going into effect.

Russia has agreed to purchase:

1. One hundred thousand head of cattle.

2. Ten thousand tons of beef hides.

These purchases will be made provided Canada will fulfill these conditions.

1. Accept gasoline products for the greater part of the payment.

2. Accept some anthracite coal—probably not more than 100,000 tons.

3. That the Bennett government guarantees Canadian sellers against loss—in effect, guarantees that Russia will pay.

Use Existing Outlets

The Russian products are to be accepted in Canada by a syndicate of western business men whose idea the exchange of products was. This syndicate will seek to market these products through the existing business channels. The gasoline products will be offered to Canadian oil companies; the coal to Canadian coal companies. In the event of the existing trade organizations declining to handle Russian goods, the

(Continued on page 2, col. 6)

Consolidated Industries Improves Current Position Costs are Cut Drastically

Operating Position Improved Despite Loss in Current Year

BANK LOANS DOWN

Radio Industry Hard Hit in 1932 — Prospects Poor — Operations Curtailed for 1933

With overhead charges reduced by 80 per cent from the 1931 figure Consolidated Industries Ltd. is planning new models for 1933 which can be sold at lower prices and yet show a satisfactory profit margin, according to Major J. E. Hahn, president of the company. Results in 1932 have been far from satisfactory for all manufacturers of radios and electric refrigeration in Canada due to the reduced purchasing power of the public and a large supply of distress merchandise that has been sold at prices close to and even under cost of production. The past year has been the most chaotic that radio manufacturers have experienced.

Consolidated Industries Ltd. will show a loss in the current year but the extent of this loss is not available at this time. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1932, the company had a loss of $236,832 on operations in contrast to an operating profit of $628,655 in the previous year. Despite a loss in the current fiscal year, substantial progress has been made in liquidating inventories and the current ratio of the company has been improved.

Bank Loans Down

At March 31, 1932, current liabilities totalled $1,128,474 of which $355,435 represented advances from the Bank of Montreal on current account. There is a possibility that this loan will be considerably reduced before the end of the current fiscal year. Bank advances to Universal Acceptance Corp., a subsidiary which discounts consumer contracts, amounted to $333,453 at March 31, 1932, have been reduced to $180,000 in the past six months and are expected to be down to under $100,000 by the end of the fiscal year. Trade accounts payable have been reduced by $200,000 from $369,712 shown at March 31 last and are expected

(Continued on page 5)

Simpson's-H. B. Co. Merger is Denied

With reference to the arrangements whereby the London and European buying offices of the Robert Simpson Co. and the Hudson's Bay Company were amalgamated, as first reported in The Financial Post, official announcement is now made in the last issue of The Hudson's Bay Co. house organ, "The Beaver."

In London the combined office is located in the Hudson's Bay Company's building, Beaver House, and is in charge of S. S. Fletcher, formerly Simpson's manager in London. The two companies will continue to purchase their own requirements under their own name and the combination is purely one of management and administration in order to effect necessary economies in cost of operation. It is distinctly pointed out that there is no question of Hudson's Bay Co. merging with Simpson's.

Howey Mines Free of Debt Pays in Full

December 31, 1932, will mark another milestone in the progress of Howey Gold Mines, when its president, R. T. Birks, will personally deliver to W. S. Cherry, vice-president of the company at Providence, R.I., the last of the loan, amounting to some $46,000 with interest, that has been hanging as a millstone around the neck of the company.

This loan was incurred in 1930 and was made by Mr. Cherry, with no other security than the mine itself. Such was his faith in the future of the property. At the end of 1930 the loan stood at $596,600. In 1931 it was reduced to $428,490. That this amount has been cleared off in 1932 reflects not only only credit on the management but on the possibilities of the property when it will not be burdened with carrying charges.

SHERWIN PAINT SPRING SALES HOLD STEADY

Early Returns Approximate Sales Figures of Last Year

DECLINE IN WEST

Growing Volume of Deferred Work Mounts Steadily— Industrial Business at Low Ebb

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Spring bookings of Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada, paint manufacturers, do not compare unfavorably with those of last year. Though there has been some decline it has not been noticeable while those close to the situation point out that the really large volume of spring orders is yet to come. Sales in the west have tended to drop but have been offset to some extent by increases in other districts.

Reluctance of the retailer to make commitments at the present time is explained by the fact that stocktaking is under way and inventories are being kept at a low level. Stocks of paint throughout the trade have been reduced to a minimum due to year-end activities and business uncertainty; sales of Sherwin-Williams Co. are expected to move more freely during the next month or two.

Much Deferred Work

Observers point out that the growing volume of deferred paint work is one of the encouraging factors in the situation surrounding the paint industry. Maintenance, as far as paint work is concerned, has been kept down to barest necessities in many cases; managements are unwilling to go ahead with additional jobs until the business situation clarifies. Any change is expected to find a quick reflection in the paint industry since retail stocks would not be sufficient to take care of any marked increase in demand.

In the meantime, Sherwin-Williams has been able to maintain the liquid position as revealed in the balance sheet at August 31, 1932. At that time current assets totalled $4,328,577 compared with current liabilities of $491,765 leaving net working capital at $3,836,812. Current assets included cash of $418,796 and marketable securities of $648,616. Cost of the latter was $807,349 against which a depreciation reserve of $158,733 had been established; market prices was $497,122. Accounts receivable totalled $1,515,583 and inventories had been reduced to $1,714,582 down some $700,000 from two years previous. In liabilities bank loans totalled $150.000.

Earnings Still Hampered

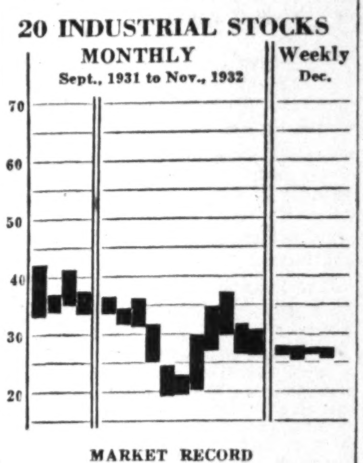
Little improvement in earnings to date can be expected. Economies have been effected but they were not able to offset lower sales volume experienced in the last fiscal year. In that period net earnings amounted to $74,167; the extent of the decline in the company's activity is seen in the fact that earnings for 1929 were $1,006,936.

Prices Hold Steady

During the current fiscal year prices have been reduced though some stabilization is looked for in coming months. In October last prices were cut 40 cents a gallon to $3.25 on white paint and colors were lowered by 30 cents a gallon to $3.05. Values have been dropping steadily since 1930; prices in that year were approximately $1.05 a gallon above those of today, a factor which has found reflection in profit margins and inventory values.

Industrial paint business continues at a low level, and the major portion of sales has swung around to retail outlets. Constructional activity and industrial developments are potent factors in stimulating demand for bulk sales of paint; shrinkage in these fields has brought this type of business nearly to a standstill.

Stock Market



MARKET RECORD

20 Industrial Stocks	High	Low
Week of Dec. 27	27.0	25.9
Week of Dec. 20	27.0	26.1
Month of Dec., 1931	36.9	33.1
8 Bank Stocks		
Week of Dec. 27	162	160
Week of Dec. 20	163	161
Month of Dec., 1931	216	216
10 Public Utilities		
Week of Dec. 27	45	44
Week of Dec. 20	46	44
Month of Dec., 1931	59	55

This Was 1932 in Canada

Purchasing power decreased by 22.14 per cent from 1931, according to an estimate by The Financial Post Business Year Book.

Industrial production decreased 11.4 per cent, and the physical volume of business declined by 10 per cent in the first 10 months of 1932.

Wholesale prices dropped 8.2 per cent and the retail price group, including food, fuel, rent, clothing and sundries, dropped 10 per cent in the first 11 months of 1932.

Agriculture—Value of field crops in 1932 declined .6 of 1 per cent, compared with 1931. Gross value of all agricultural products dropped 8.8 per cent from 1931, according to an estimate by The Financial Post Business Year Book.

Mineral Production—Volume of gold produced in the first ten months of 1932 was 14.0 per cent more than in the same period of 1931. Silver was down 13.6 per cent in the first nine months of 1932, nickel was down 53.9 per cent, copper was 17.4 per cent lower, lead was 9.5 per cent lower, zinc was 30.9 per cent lower, coal was down 5.9 per cent, natural gas was down 6.3 per cent and petroleum was down 36.1 per cent.

Foreign Trade—Imports declined 28.7 per cent in value in the first ten months of 1932, as compared with the same period of 1931, and exports declined 18.5 per cent in value.

Production of pig iron for the first 11 months was 71.2 per cent lower than in 1931. Steel production for the first 11 months was 52.0 per cent lower, newsprint for 11 months was 13.8 per cent lower, number of automobiles produced in 10 months was 28.5 per cent lower, volume of boots and shoes was up .16 of one per cent for 10 months, and flour production was down 9.5 per cent in the first nine months compared with 1931.

Imports of key products in the first ten months of 1932 declined in volume as follows: rubber 14.8 per cent; coal, 13.7 per cent; petroleum, 6.6 per cent and automobiles, 83.5 per cent. Increases were registered for cotton, up .35 of one per cent, and sugar, up 2.3 per cent.

Exports of key products in the first ten months of 1932 declined in volume as follows: automobiles, 16.5 per cent; newsprint, 11.3 per cent; wheat flour, 25.5 per cent. Exports of wheat increased 19.4 per cent.

Car loadings to Dec. 10 were 15.3 per cent lower than a year ago.

C. N. R. gross earnings to Dec. 14 were 18.5 per cent lower than a year ago, and **C. P. R.** gross earnings for the same period were 16.9 per cent lower than a year ago.

Electric power output for ten months was 13.3 per cent below a year ago.

Construction permits were 63.7 per cent less than a year ago in the first 11 months.

Automobile financing of used cars for the first ten months of 1932 were 39.6 per cent lower than a year ago, and financing of new cars was 32.0 per cent below a year ago.

Failures in the first ten months of 1932 were 10.4 per cent higher in number than in the same period of 1931, but liabilities were 23.8 per cent lower.

Bank debits in the first ten months were 18.4 per cent lower than in the same period of 1931.

Bond sales in 1932 were 70 per cent less than in 1931.

Insurance sales for the first 11 months of 1932 were 16.2 per cent lower than in the same period of 1931.

Emigrants were 34.7 per cent fewer in the first ten months of 1932 and immigrants 26 per cent fewer, compared with the same period of 1931.

Agriculture Yields Revenue For 1932 8.2% Below 1931

Field Crops Chief Factor in Holding Gross Returns to Small Decline — Large Wheat Crop Helped — N. B., Saskatchewan, Manitoba Gained

Estimated gross agricultural revenue of Canada was 8.2 per cent lower for 1932 than for 1931, 36.2 per cent lower than for 1930 and 50.6 per cent below revenue for 1929, according to an estimate by The Financial Post Business Year Book. This is considered a good indicator of farm buying power in Canada. The estimate shows that the decline in total value was kept to this small proportion by the field crops of the Dominion, which were lower in value by only a fraction of one per cent. Since the large wheat crop in western Canada was largely responsible for the small decline in the field crop valuation, it follows that wheat held up the total returns to Canadian agriculture in large degree in 1932.

The chief decreases from 1931 values are mainly in Ontario, Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia, and the only increases were recorded in New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. With few exceptions the unit prices for 1932 crops were lower than those received last year, but increased grain production has offset this adverse factor, at least as far as field crops are concerned.

The estimates of gross revenue for provinces and crops, as compiled by The Financial Post Business Year Book, are as follows:

	1932* $	1931 $	1930 $	1929 $
Field crops	424,058,000	425,065,000	662,041,000	948,981,000
Farm animals	70,211,000	95,748,000	166,630,000	207,317,000
Wool	1,267,000	1,644,000	2,311,000	4,470,000
Dairy products	210,100,000	237,922,000	272,458,000	291,743,000
Fruits & vegetables	31,515,000	36,234,000	40,709,000	46,398,000
Poultry & eggs	54,490,000	65,178,000	95,227,000	107,664,000
Fur farming	3,280,000	4,000,000	4,925,000	6,791,000
Maple products	2,747,000	3,538,000	5,251,000	6,119,000
Tobacco	4,959,000	7,178,000	7,058,000	6,276,000
Flax fibre	126,000	179,000	371,000	393,000
Clover & grain seed	1,140,000	1,497,000	2,482,000	2,123,000
Honey	1,864,000	2,058,000	2,584,000	2,806,000
	805,707,000	880,241,000	1,262,047,000	1,631,081,000
Paid patrons of dairy factories	56,369,000	64,759,000	84,317,000	98,740,000
	862,076,000	945,000,000	1,346,364,000	1,729,821,000

Gross Annual Agricultural Production by Provinces

	1932* $	1931 $	1930 $	1929 $
Prince Edward Island	10,450,000	12,318,000	18,690,000	25,976,000
Nova Scotia	24,169,000	27,335,000	37,459,000	43,412,000
New Brunswick	24,198,000	24,067,000	33,979,000	39,919,000
Quebec	161,036,000	181,457,000	261,273,000	313,695,000
Ontario	265,182,000	305,624,000	416,162,000	509,208,000
Manitoba	54,090,000	52,379,000	90,606,000	119,472,000
Saskatchewan	116,368,000	106,686,000	190,288,000	299,304,000
Alberta	119,472,000	135,219,000	164,380,000	223,246,000
British Columbia	30,742,000	35,155,000	49,678,000	56,849,000
	805,707,000	880,241,000	1,262,047,000	1,631,081,000

*Estimated by The Financial Post Business Year Book.

The estimates for previous years are those prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and are based on monthly farm price schedules, distributed to farmers throughout Canada. It should be observed that these estimates are subject to revision and that the values attached to many of the crops, e.g., mixed grains, turnips, fodder corn, etc., do not represent actual sales, but are rather the estimated value of products consumed chiefly on the farm.

The changes is estimated farm value of crops by provinces, as compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, are shown below:

Estimated Value of Canadian Field Crops By Provinces
(000's omitted)

	1932 $	1931 $	1930 $
Ont.	113,861	124,541	179,919
Alta.	87,329	97,259	110,284
Sask.	82,013	66,026	135,695
Que.	70,880	73,478	120,366
Man.	30,538	25,282	52,975
N. B.	12,591	10,670	18,554
N. S.	10,391	10,087	16,646
B. C.	10,356	12,484	16,628
P. E. I.	6,098	6,829	10,973
Canada	424,057	426,656	662,040

The most important advance in estimated farm value of any one crop is for wheat. It is estimated to have increased some $16,000,000 in value to farmers since last year, although prices received were lower. The greatly increased crop in the prairie provinces was responsible for this improvement.

Other crops to show higher estimated farm values for 1932 are potatoes, alfalfa, turnips, buckwheat, corn for husking, rye and peas. The following tabulation shows the changes in estimated values of the various types of crops of the Dominion:

Estimated Value of Canadian Field Crops By Categories
(000's omitted)

	1932	1931
Wheat	$133,866	$117,890
Hay and clover	96,096	106,343
Oats	74,408	77,970
Potatoes	22,566	22,359
Grain hay	20,312	22,130
Barley	17,007	17,465
Alfalfa	15,085	14,417
Mixed grains	13,168	14,453
Turnips	10,095	8,109
Fodder corn	7,991	11,416
Buckwheat	3,872	3,454
Sugar beets	2,393	2,774
Husking corn	2,276	2,274
Rye	1,642	1,476
Flaxseed	1,312	2,025
Peas	1,287	1,160
Beans	681	941
	$424,057	$426,656

For the three prairie Provinces,

(Continued on page 3)

Highlights of the Week

Events and Topics That Make Articles for The Financial Post This Week

Soviet Trade

A large volume of trade between Canadian groups and Soviet agencies is held up by lack of definite policy at Ottawa. Canada's policy should be to permit but not aid private trade with Russia. Read about Soviet trade possibilities on page 1 and in "The Nation's Business" column.

Wheat Board

Western politicians clamor for a National Wheat Board. But it is just another scheme to fool the farmer. See "The Nation's Business." Statement by Winnipeg Grain Exchange, page 13.

Brighter Reports

The Financial Post's more complete figures of November business are encouraging, revealing numerous upturns in key industries. Page 7.

Central Bank

Contention that Canadian dollar would not have fallen so far if we had a central bank is answered by banker in one series of articles giving bankers' viewpoint on proposal for central bank. Page 9.

Economic Wisdom

Another installment of the series of historic records and sayings in times of adversity and depression. Page 9.

Looking Ahead

The big problems of 1932 were Debt and Costs and they promise to be the key problems of 1933 as well. See "The Nation's Business."

Farmers' Income

Estimate by The Financial Post shows farm income in Canada 8 per cent below 1931; 36 per cent below 1930; 51 per cent below 1929. See page 1.

Next Gold Area

Swayze Township is picked by mining men as Canada's next big gold producing area. Page 16.

Debt Adjustment

Lending institutions ask only reasonable protection as legislators ponder problems of borrowers. Page 2.

Montreal Apartments Covers Charges in 1932

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—In contrast with experience of several companies operating in the same field, earnings of Montreal Apartments, Ltd. during the past year have been maintained on a satisfactory basis. Revenue has been sufficient to cover interest and sinking fund requirements. Bond interest was covered 1.90 times in 1931 before depreciation.

First mortgage bonds, outstanding to the extent of $3,940,000 at the end of 1931, have a fairly wide investment following. The property comprises three large apartment buildings in Montreal: the Chateau, the Drummond and the Drummond Court which contain 191 suites or a total of 1,316 rooms.

Despite exigencies of the times rentals are understood to be near capacity, a situation which has existed since the inception of the company in 1928. At that time $4,000,000 of 5½ per cent first mortgage bonds were issued which have been reduced through a sinking fund operative since January 1, 1931. In addition to the first mortgages there are issued $615,500 of 7 per cent general mortgages.

SHAWINIGAN'S SHARE PROFI OVER $1 IN 19

Estimate $2,250,000 be Available for Common

REGULAR CHARG

Power Sales Relatively — Premium on Excha Cuts Into Stock Earnings

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Shawi
Water and Power Co.'s fin
statement for 1932 is expec
show net earnings of about $
000 applicable for distributi
the common stock, or the e
ent of about $1.03 a share
2,178,250 no par value c
shares presently outstanding

This figure is arrived at
making allowance for taxes,
est on bonds, premium on Am
funds, $800,000 for depreciati
liberal provision for bad
With the American premiu
bond interest eliminated, the
ing by the company on its c
stock would be materially
than the $1.03 a share no
pected.

At mid-year The Financial
estimated that on the full
Shawinigan would earn on it
mon stock approximately $
250. This figure was made
follows:

Estimated income:	
Power sales	5.
Retail sales	2.
Investments	
Miscellaneous	1,
Total	18,
Less: Expenses	9,
Net revenue	3,
Less: Depreciation	
Taxes, etc.	
Balance	2.

Actual returns since that
have borne a close relation
the above figures. During th
months ended September last
revenue totalled $9,442,285.
taking care of operating exp
and fixed charges, but befor
preciation and income tax, s
available for the capital stock
$2,438,068. From this latte
ure a deduction of $600,000
have to be made on account
preciation for the nine m
period.

Power Sales Maintained

Power production and sale
ing the year have been main
at a fairly high rate. Rev
have not kept pace, howeve
cause of the fact that subst
blocks of power are being so
steam purposes, the revenue
from being less than unde
power contracts.

During October last, the
month for which figures are
able, the company sold 266,5
kw.h. of electrical energy,
compared with 233,740,172 k
the preceding month and with
103,694 kw.h. for October, 1

The peak load in October,
was 763,070 h.p. compared
726,400 h.p. in September, 193
711,470 h.p. for October last

Electric Boilers Help

This is a relatively better
ing than made by the major
other utilities in the countr
reflects the installation of el
boilers on the system. The fi
for November and Decembe
expected to reflect more close
increased consumption occa
by the installation of these b
as they have only lately be
stalled. The power disposed
this way is sold at prices
are in keeping with the c
production of steam by coal
therefore do not benefit the
pany to the same extent as
power had been sold as pr
power.

Sales to Paper Plants

Despite the unsatisfactory
tion in the newsprint field—
Shawinigan's principal marke
power—results in that divisio
not been unsatisfactory. I
case of some companies, ex
conditions have resulted in a l
ed use of current for power

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Montreal Tra
Nat. Light
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Paramount P
Russell Moto
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MINES AND OILS
Alaska Juneau . 16
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Howey Gold 1
Kenty Gold 16
McVittie Gra
Reno
Randall Min
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QUOTATIONS
Bonds 14
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Stocks
Mines
REGULAR DEPARTMENTS
Answers to Enquiries
Business
Banking
Editorial
Grain and Milling
Insurance
Mining
Mining
Utilities and Transportation

O! YES! NO!

YES! NO!

on't Let Your Clothes Contradict You

Now, no man however hard to fit need wear clothes which contradict his sense of style and good taste.

During the past year more and more men who prefer to dress well are finding that clothes made-to-measure at Eaton's have indeed fulfilled a long felt want.

Cut to your own measurements—and specifications—by a highly skilled group of craftsmen—at prices which make this way of buying very much in line with modern requirements as to price.

The New Year generally brings forth "new year resolutions" well, here's one you'll have no difficulty in keeping—make Eaton's Made-to-Measure Clothing your Mecca for men's clothes.

DE-TO-MEASURE CLOTHING DEPT.

Second Floor, James Street

THE T. EATON C^O LIMITED

TORONTO CANADA

ne Treatment of Debts sked From Legislatures Many Bills Being Prepared

tern Provinces Will pread Back Taxes Over Six Years

ONSULT LENDERS

Mortgage Cos. Have yed Game With Willng Western Farmers; Individual Study of Cases Urged

vincial Governments now are and legislatures soon will be proposals for adjusting the nctioned relationships of and creditor which are based ortgage and other contracts nized in law. Sound judg- and experienced wisdom will eded in uncommon measure by istrators and legislators if at d the same time honest and but temporarily unfortunate s are to be protected against nsequences of their failure to their promises to pay and if ights of worried creditors—ith their obligations to meet to be conserved. Demagogic ls from those who think of cts and agreements as scraps per will have to be resisted measures should be adopted with what the most enlight- reditors are willing to do but ining the harshness of those emand their pound of flesh t the reason and against the nterests of the various com- ies where the mortgagors

ave Shown Forbearance

rly all of the large organiza- which lend money on mort- have been using a great deal cretion and forbearance with vers who are in difficulties. is acknowledged by official adjustment commissions or issioners appointed to study ses of reported hardship on ne hand and attempts to just liabilities on the other. bvious that in times like these ng organization would rather man on a farm or in charge usiness or living in a house is honest and capable and is best because those qualities eventually bring about nt of the debt.

files of trust, loan, mortgage surance companies are filled orrespondence in which debts been adjusted to the actual stances of individuals in the that times will right them- This correspondence, how- hows such a variety of cases becomes apparent that no l policy can be devised which cover all cases. Whatever devised it cannot be success- it does not make provision nsidering cases individually. adjustment boards, lenders orrowers alike should be to subscribe to a series of itions such as these:

Six Points to Consider

ust debts should be paid ver means are available;

reditors should exercise a ation of common sense and ce in cases where delay may itful and in cases where dispossession would not offer prospects of better tenant;

3. Where not already existing, impartial and independent organization could be created to give aid in bringing about settlements which consider best common interests of both debtor and creditor.

4. Quick inspection of reported cases of hardship and proper assignment of blame;

5. Means to detect attempts to avoid just debts by dishonest or tricky mortgagors by claiming inability when they have means.

6. Protection of the tens of thousands of Canadian investors who have prepared for rainy day or old age or for dependents by buying mortgages, trust loan or mortgage company debentures, insurance policies or by deposits. Moratorium on interest and principal of mortgages would endanger their position.

Banque Can. Nat'le Report Summarized

Net profits down	3.0%
Liquid ratio up	8.4%
Earnings per share down	$0.42
Earnings per share after write-offs down	$1.60
Dividends per share	Unch.
Interest-bearing deposits down	7.3%
Non-interest bearing deposits down	24.2%
Total deposits down	9.9%
Circulation down	16.5%
Current loans down	10.6%
Total assets down	11.5%

Governments Give Good Lead

Four Provincial Governments have announced that they propose action at the next session of their legislatures with the object of aiding the mortgagors faced with possible loss of property or home. The Western provinces have prefaced their attempts at stabilizing the debt problems of Western farmers by arranging to fund tax arrears over five years, following the offer of the Imperial Oil Co. in this way. Debt adjustment commissions have operated in some of the Western provinces and have been very successful in making new debt arrangements within the powers of farmers owing money.

When the Imperial Oil offer to forego back interest and to fund 1929-1930 debts on a five-year basis at 4 per cent became generally known throughout Western Canada widespread attention was given. Practically every comment by Government, newspaper or business man has been favorable to the plan, and Premier Bracken went further to suggest that other large firms with debts owing them should follow this lead. The three Prairie Provinces are doing so with taxes but the mortgage companies have peculiar conditions which make it inadvisable for them to follow this plan.

Although debt adjustment commissioners and Government officials say that the large lending companies have on the whole followed a very fair and lenient policy in Western Canada, two or three small concerns have drawn a considerable amount of unfavorable attention because of the harsh way in which foreclosure proceedings have been pushed. It is claimed that in most cases it is found the creditor represents foreign capital when undue harshness has been shown but there are a few Canadians who have also shown this tendency.

Would Welcome Competent Probe

Conversation with officials of various trust, loan, mortgage and insurance companies brings out the fact that these companies feel that they have been very considerate during these difficult times and that they would welcome a policy which would give publicity as to individual cases of hardship. Taking for granted in the first place that every honest man to whom money was lent desires to pay, if possible, and that he should pay, companies have devoted a great deal of attention to individual cases. They feel that no general policy can be adopted which would cover every case. They feel that men who are able to pay should pay their just debts and that in other cases the arrangements come to should take into consideration the actual circumstances.

Though there have been some cases of harshness on the part of creditors, it is pointed out that there are many other cases where the debtor is trying to escape his liability when he is able to pay.

Require Continuous Payments

"We cannot do what the Imperial Oil did," said one official of a large company. "In the first place, we are not really lending our own money. We have obtained this money to lend on mortgages through sale of debentures and receiving of deposits. From time to time debentures are coming due and deposits are withdrawn as the depositor needs the money. Lenders on mortgage therefore require continuous payments of interest and it is a necessity for them to have portions of principal paid them so that they may meet debentures as they fall due. From the standpoint of the borrower this is also a good thing as the reputation for payment of interest and principal is what will assure him in the future of getting money at reasonable rates."

Moratorium is Unjust

"What do you think about the talk of a moratorium for both principal and interest?"

"They cannot justly do that unless they also declare a moratorium on all debts. If interest and principal are not paid, lenders cannot long pay their interest and principal on debentures and on deposits. Lenders would have to close shop. It would be a backward step for which there is no sort of justification and which would have very serious consequences. It is almost unthinkable that a responsible Government would do that.

"There is another way in which we differ from Imperial Oil. The goods sold by Imperial Oil in 1929 and 1930 were sold at a margin of profit. Lenders on mortgage have no profit. They lend or rent money and they must get back the principal intact. If they do not that is an absolute loss to them and if they scale down interest they cannot scale down the interest paid on debentures. The interest rate has been high enough to let them get by with normal losses and trust, loan and insurance companies have already written off a lot of debt and said nothing about it. In the aggregate they have had to do a lot of this but there is obviously a limit to this to the cases of most extreme hardship or the companies would not be considering their duty to the people in the same districts who depend on their investments in the companies. There is therefore no comparison possible between a commercial and lending proposition. Our profit in the best times is probably about $1 in $100 after all unavoidable losses have been deducted. Lending companies are paying 5½ per cent on debentures for much of the money lent in Western Canada. They need a much higher rate to show any profit at all because losses somewhere are unavoidable.

It is intimated that Premier Henry will ask the next session of the Ontario Legislature to amend the Mortgagors and Purchasers Relief Act so that the mortgagor will have the right to appeal to the County judge for extension of time or other protection when threatened with foreclosure. Hitherto only the mortgagee could apply for foreclosure to the county judge. Premier Henry, after asking that foreclosure or similar proceedings should be withheld as the Government intends to amend the law and possibly to make it retroactive to January 1, 1933, made the following statement:

"The Government has had under consideration the legislation passed last session under the name of the Mortgagors and Purchasers Relief Act which provided for a limited moratorium to protect the mortgagors and purchasers of property from foreclosure or sale for non-payment of principal monies due on the mortgage or purchase agreement unless the county judge gave leave to the mortgagor or vendor to take proceedings.

Extension of Protection

"From time to time during recent months the Government has had under consideration whether or not some extension of the protection of that Act was necessary to be given in cases where home-owners through circumstances beyond their control find it impossible to meet their obligations in respect of interest and other charges on their mortgages or purchase agreements as well as principal.

"Generally speaking, the Government finds a ready disposition on the part of most mortgagees and unpaid vendors to recognize the inability of home-purchasers and home-owners to meet those obligations which in normal times they have readily met, and particularly is this the case where sales have been made or mortgages were entered into before the present era of depression occurred.

"At the same time, however, there has been brought to the attention of the Government many cases where people are being forced from their homes or placed in a position where they consider their equities are altogether wiped out, and for these reasons it becomes necessary for the Government to take into consideration, prior to the next session of the Legislature, the whole question of protection of the home-owner to determine whether or not a reasonable extension of the protection afforded by the Mortgagors and Purchasers Relief Act should be made so that the difficulties above referred to can be eliminated and the policy pursued by the majority of vendors and mortgagees made the general rule for the time being.

'In reviewing the matter, the Government is desirous that all who anticipate taking foreclosure or similar proceedings should withhold action until a decision is reached because the whole matter will be considered and possibly made effective as of January 1, 1933."

Prairies Consider Action

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG. — The three premiers of the prairie provinces issued a statement at the time of their recent meeting in Winnipeg indicating that further legislation was likely to be introduced at the forthcoming sessions of the legislatures to afford still further protection to debtors against mortgage foreclosures. Since that time it is understood that each of the premiers has had consultations with representatives of the Mortgage Lenders' Association and also with individuals conversant with the mortgage lending situation.

So far as the chief lending institutions are concerned, it has been pointed out to the premiers that no one is more concerned with keeping farmers on the land, and home owners in possession of their property and to avoid foreclosures, and that additional legislation at the present time will hamper rather than help the efforts that are being made in this direction. They have also learned that the effect of the statement issued has been to create doubt as to mortgage money being available for any purpose whatever in Western Canada next year. Under present conditions there is very little of such money in prospect in any event for the immediate future, but to dry up completely the sources of outside credit not only for the immediate present but for the future would be a serious step and create a grave problem for subsequent years.

There is an impression among those close to the situation that when the legislation in question is introduced expert witnesses will be called before committees to testify to the probable effect on the supply of funds in future years of some of the proposals that have been urged upon the governments as in the interest of debtors and that attention may be called to the problem of endeavoring to retain the credit power of borrowers and the ability of farmers to offer security upon which money may be borrowed.

Such agitation as has taken place with respect to this legislation, it is believed, is based more upon difficulties with taxes than with any difficulty that has arisen from pressure from lending institutions, which have shown great leniency, not only with respect to capital repayments but also with respect to interest.

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SOREL. Where the Richelieu meets the St. Lawrence QUEBEC

The Nation's Business

(Continued from Page One)

OTTAWA'S policy should be chiefly passive. The government should neither debar Canadians from trading with the Soviet government nor assume any financial risks in connection with such trade.

The government should permit private citizens to trade with Russia if they can and will, and should impose no barriers on the importation of Russian products other than the reasonable customs duties and import restrictions that would be applied against the goods of any country. Difficulties with regard to the product of forced labor have probably been exaggerated and can be smoothed out by reasonable interpretation of Canadian customs regulations. There is a vast difference between a policy of no truck or trade with the Communists and a policy of protecting Canadian and Empire producers from exploitation through importation of competitive products at distress prices.

* * *

ANY policy of the government must obviously consider the Empire as well as Canada. Harsh words have been flung across the British-Canadian cables through misunderstanding of what constitutes fair competition in Russian trade. At the Imperial Conference, Canada stood out firmly for a promise by Great Britain that her imports from Russia would not be of a character to invalidate the preferences granted to the Dominions. It was a fair demand. It would not have been fair to have asked that Britain bar Russian imports entirely. But it was thoroughly fair that Canada, in granting preferences to Britain in return for preferences from Britain, should ask that the British preferences not be rendered completely ineffective by the dumping of Russian merchandise in the British market at prices that were unreasonably low.

The agreement reached at Ottawa reads as follows:

> "This agreement is made on the express condition that, if either government is satisfied that any preferences hereby granted in respect of any particular class of commodities are likely to be frustrated in whole or in part by reason of the creation or maintenance directly or indirectly of prices for such class of commodities through State action on the part of any foreign country, that Government hereby declares that it will exercise the powers which it now has or will hereafter take to prohibit the entry from such foreign country, directly or indirectly, of such commodities into its country for such time as may be necessary to make effective and to maintain the preferences hereby granted by it."

It is hard to see what further protection Canada needs to accord to either Canadian or Empire producers against Russian dumping.

The government might well adopt Article 21 of the Canada-U. K. trade treaty, as given above, as the basis of its policy toward Russian trade. With such a policy in effect there would be scope for a large volume of private trading profitable to Canada and at the same time profitable to Russia.

* * *

IN CERTAIN important negotiations now going on between Canadian groups and the Russian government agencies, room has been left for a Canadian government guarantee of the current banking accommodation required. Such a government guarantee is another matter. It is not a proper function of a government to lend its credit to private trading. Those who want to trade with Russia are entitled to reasonable assurance that short sighted and rigid government policies will not prevent them from carrying on trade on a fair competitive basis but they are not entitled to ask the government to assume the financial risks of such trade.

Propose Board to Market Wheat

REQUESTS for the establishment of a Dominion Government wheat board, to take complete control of the marketing and exporting of Canadian wheat are not surprising. They are not, it must be noted, to be considered as renewals of earlier suggestions, which were put forward as temporary to tide over conditions presumed to be temporary. What is now proposed is a permanent policy, to make the marketing of grain a government and not a commercial function. It is a very serious step which is being suggested, and just how serious is realized quite fully by some of those behind the proposal, while others doubtless fail to realize all its implications. It will merit, and it will have to receive, some very serious consideration during coming months, consideration rather more serious than some of its advocates have yet given it, and which may bring them to some change of opinion.

Such an idea is the natural focus of attention for all those who are trying to impose a complete, instead of a partial Socialism upon Canada, and upon the rest of the world. Natural, because they can get some support from persons not at all in sympathy with their basic ideas and purposes. Natural, too, because out of the consummation of such a project would flow a great stream of consequences in the way of enlarging governmental functions delightful to contemplate on the part of those who want to control a government which in turn will control everything. And natural too because the provincial and Dominion governments are already so heavily mired in the wheat business that it does not appear to be any tremendous task to push them the rest of the way in.

* * *

BUT, quite outside of those who have an ulterior purpose to serve, there will be advocates of national marketing who quite honestly want to have something different tried in connection with wheat, in the hope that benefit may somehow accrue. And these will be not only wheat growers. So large a part does wheat play in the national economy of Canada, to such an extent does the present depression touch Canada through the low price of wheat that there is hardly an individual who does not suffer through the price of wheat, and hardly one who would not benefit from higher wheat prices. Were a wheat board capable of getting more money for Canada's wheat, the immediate advantages to the whole country would be so great that future dangers from such a Socialistic programme might be forgotten.

But no one so far has been able to suggest how a wheat board could get more money for Canada's wheat. Such a board, granting the difficulties of getting it established to be overcome, could undoubtedly put up the price of Canadian wheat. That could be done by the simple process of writing a new price ticket. Selling it unfortunately would be a different matter, or rather selling it in quantity. Selling some of it at a higher price might not be too difficult, and provided a wheat board could hang on to the rest of its supplies, it could doubtless dispose of certain limited quantities of Canadian wheat at prices somewhat higher than those which now prevail.

* * *

IT IS to be feared that it is some such marking up the price of Canadian wheat which some advocates of a wheat board have in mind. Mark up the price and it will be possible for some one, presumably the government, to pay more to the farmer for his wheat than what he is now getting. Where the money would come from initially, where the ultimate cost would rest, and whether or not the consequences would once more come home to the farmer, as the consequences of various schemes in the past supposed to benefit have already and most disastrously come, are questions to which little thought appears yet to have been given.

For these and some other aspects of a wheat board scheme, The Financial Post suggests careful thought, if for no other reason than that the government is already so far involved in wheat marketing.

Looking Ahead to Another Year

THERE will be no shortage of business forecasts for 1933 but most of them are likely to avoid the self-confident assertiveness of previous years. The longer the depression continues the fewer the prophets that remain to tell us what is going to happen next. Which is well. Much of the attention that, in the early days of the crisis, was given over to star-gazing is now focused upon solving the problems that exist and that must be eliminated before there can be any real stability.

At the beginning of 1932 The Financial Post attempted no prophecies but it did present its idea of what might continue to be the chief problems of the year. And looking ahead into 1933 there is little to add to what was said then.

* * *

IT WAS pointed out that there were certain hopeful factors of which three were cited: First, business concerns had made substantial progress in deflating their costs. Second, the severe decline in commodity prices seemed practically to have spent itself although the readjustment of wages and taxes and the prices of manufactured products to the lower level of raw material prices would have to continue. And, thirdly, the world wide credit crisis had passed although the problems it had engendered were still with us.

But with due allowance being made for these, the only really hopeful factors in the situation, it was pointed out that there were two main issues upon which world attention would be focused in 1932. One was that of reparations and war debts. They have proved to be the great international subject for economic debate throughout the year and may continue so in 1933.

The second great issue of 1933 was the question of the value of money — whether the inflationists would be able to win general acceptance of their ideas and bring about legislative and banking measures designed to raise the level of prices or whether the relentless process of deflation would continue.

The Financial Post expressed its view of the price dilemma this way:

> "We must not rely upon hopes of a rapid reversal of the price movement to stimulate prosperity and ease the strain upon producers and borrowers, including governments. We must continue to get down our costs of production, whether on the farm or in the factory or in the sphere of government. We have tried spending as a stimulant to prosperity and it has failed to do us any good; we should make 1932 a cost reduction year."

* * *

WE HAVE reproduced at some length the chief points of the editorial in this column one year ago this week because today we find ourselves with little to add to what was then said.

Entering 1933 the problem of price remains the most important economic problem the whole world faces. But to speak of the problem of price is not to define it well. The two important phases of the problem are DEBT and COST.

Many pretty theories for solving the problem of debts and of costs have been worked out; inflation of credit and currency as the road back is offered to us by numerous authorities.

To what degree an artificially stimulated increase in the price level will bring about that more equitable relationship between debtors and creditors, that is one essential prerequisite of a stable economic order, or will bring about that more equitable relationship between selling prices and costs of production, that is the other essential prerequisite to recovery, it is not at all safe to estimate.

But there is one safe assumption, that is to assume that prices will not recover rapidly or generally. The individual, the company or the government that bases its policies on this assumption will lose nothing if prices remain low and will gain enormously if prices rise.

* * *

THE thought with which the careful business man will enter 1933 is the same as the thought expressed in these columns a year ago; that we must in this country continue the unceasing struggle to get down costs, whether on the farm or in the factory in the sphere of government; that we must continue to adjust debts downward by every proper and feasible means, and that by these processes we must gear ourselves to a new tempo in business and public affairs.

The contribution of 1933 will probably be to reduce still further the disparity between different factors in the economic situation. If January 1, 1934 sees us nearer to equilibrium it may be a matter of small moment whether it is done by inflation or further deflation.

Only one thing is certain, we will not be any more successful in lifting ourselves by our boot straps in 1933 than we were in 1930, 1931 or 1932.

HUGE SALES TO RUSSIA OF CATTLE AND HIDES DEPEND ON OTTAWA

(Continued from page 1)

syndicate will attempt to get into the retail business direct.

This deal has aroused the keenest interest at Ottawa. It was placed before the cabinet after Prime Minister Bennett left for London and final decision is being delayed until his return. The details of Russia's purchases make it clear that the government will have difficulty in refusing to agree.

Raise Cattle Price

Take the purchase of cattle. Prices in Canada today are very low. Farmers and breeders are receiving about 2½ cents per lb., net, on the hoof. But Russia agrees to pay producers a minimum price of five cents per lb., on the hoof. In addition, Russia agrees to defray all transportation costs, and to take all the risk of animals dying or being injured en route. The moment a Soviet inspector accepts an animal on a Canadian farm, the purchase will be complete. Moreover, purchase of so large a number of cattle will inevitably advance prices, and Russia agrees to pay the going price regardless of how high it may go. Those in touch with the agricultural industry at Ottawa believe that the buying of 100,000 head of cattle in Canada today will bring prices back to the 1929 level.

The deal has been framed so that every part of Canada will benefit equally. These cattle are wanted in Russia for breeding purposes; to replace the stock killed or destroyed in the Soviet's efforts to socialize agriculture. Russia will take Herefords, Angus, Jerseys, Holsteins, Ayrshires and shorthorns. It is the intention to spread the purchases over all the provinces.

Five per cent of the total are to be pure breds, chiefly bulls. The balance will be grade cattle.

Year's Beef Hides

The purchase of 10,000 tons of beef hides is nearly equivalent to the annual production of hides in Canada. Current prices are a trifle higher than one cent per lb., but Russia will pay four cents at the outset, and the going price should the market advance.

In return Russia will ship gasoline products to Montreal to the amount of, say, $6,500,000. The balance will be anthracite coal.

Inclusion of anthracite coal appears, on the face of it, as an effort on the part of Russia to make the Bennett government withdraw its embargo. Such a small amount of coal would not disturb the Canadian market, but it could only be accepted if the government were willing to cancel the embargo. Anthracite coal therefore looks like a political rather than a commercial item in the proposed exchange.

Ask Government Guarantee

But perhaps the most difficult point to be considered by Ottawa is the financing of the deal. The syndicate which would buy the cattle and the hides could not put up sufficient money to pay the producers in cash. Nor could the producers wait until Russia had delivered oil to Canada. The banks, obviously, would not advance money on the strength of such a contract.

The proposal, therefore, is that the Canadian government should guarantee the banks against loss in financing the syndicate. As the Russian products were disposed of the bank advances would be retired, until, finally, the whole deal was completed.

The financing procedure would be about as follows: as cattle and hides were bought they would be paid for in cash by the syndicate; as they were shipped, the Russian government would hand over Russian government notes to the syndicate in exchange for the shipping documents. The syndicate would borrow from the Canadian banks against the security of these Russian notes and thus recoup its working capital for further cash purchases. As the oil and coal were delivered they would be sold by the syndicate which would reimburse the banks, secure release of the notes and use them to pay for the oil and coal.

The value of the deal is to be fixed by the amount which has to be paid for the cattle and the hides. This amount is estimated at $7,000,000, but may be much higher. Whatever the figure is, Russia agrees to liquidate it with oil and coal.

Would Sell Rolling Stock

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Oil may be the medium by which the wheels of trade between Canada and Soviet Russia may be made to turn more smoothly. With limited export trade and a dull domestic market, Canadian manufacturers have been looking into every market as a possible outlet for their products. Soviet Russia offered such a market at one time, but the action of the Dominion Government in putting a ban on trade effectively limited efforts in that direction until Aluminium Ltd. made its now famous deal with the Soviets to exchange aluminium for part gold and part crude oil.

Despite expectations in many quarters that such a deal would not be permitted to go through, the government did not prohibit the import of the crude oil at Montreal, the stand being taken that the order-in-council did not ban Soviet oil, whereas coal, lumber and other products were on the list.

Report New Deals

Since that time negotiations are stated to have been reopened by a number of Canadian manufacturers with Amtorg, the Soviet buying organization in the United States. Canadian Car and Foundry Co., manufacturers of railway rolling stock, are said to have gone a long way toward making a deal for the sale of rolling stock with payment to be made in the form of crude oil.

Officials of the company disclaim knowledge of such negotiations, but it is of interest to know that pour parlers have been held within the last year and a half. The Soviets are anxious to secure railway rolling stock and at one time approached Canadian Car with a proposition whereby the Canadian manufacturer would supply the equipment and receive payment in coal. This deal fell through.

When it became known that Aluminium Ltd. were dickering for a barter, using crude oil as the medium of exchange, Canadian Car again became interested. This was early in the present year but with no encouragement from Ottawa the matter was allowed to drop.

Since then Aluminium Ltd. has brought into Montreal some 40,000 tons of Soviet crude oil. This was disposed of to the La Salle Refining

(Continued on page 3)

CANADA'S Permanent Character

Head Office Montreal

There is iron and rock in the veins of Canada, as well as gold and silver. The stern and heroic qualities that conquered a wilderness and built a Dominion, united from Ocean to Ocean, still predominate in Canadian character. There is a permanency in this country that grows out of that character.

The Bank of Montreal was the first permanent Bank in Canada and today it faces the future firm in its faith in the permanency of Canada's progress and the character and resourcefulness of the Canadian people.

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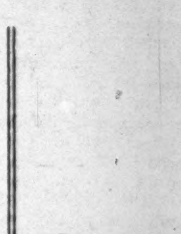

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TORONTO

MONTREAL

SERVICE EXPERIENCE ORGANIZATION

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Provincial Paper Limited

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1¾% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable January 3rd, 1933, to shareholders of record as at close of business December 15th, 1932.

W. S. BARBER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The Dominion Bank

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of two and one-half per cent upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the quarter ending 31st December, 1932, making a total distribution of eleven per cent for the current year — the Dividend will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank and its Branches on and after Tuesday, the 3rd day of January, 1933, to shareholders of record of the 20th December, 1932.

By Order of the Board.

C. A. Bogert,
General Manager.

Toronto, 17th November, 1932.

POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

Second Preferred Dividend No. 22

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent (75 cents per share) being at the rate of 6% per annum, has been declared on the 6% Non-Cumulative Participating Preferred Stock of Power Corporation of Canada, Limited, for the quarter ending December 31st, 1932, payable January 16th, 1933, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 31st, 1932.

By order of the Board,
L. C. HASKELL, Secretary.
Montreal, December 16th, 1932.

POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

Preferred Dividend No. 30

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1½% (being at the rate of 6% per annum) has been declared on the 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock of Power Corporation of Canada, Limited, for the quarter ending December 31st, 1932, payable January 16th, 1933, to shareholders of record at the close of business, December 31st, 1932.

By order of the Board,
L. C. HASKELL, Secretary.
Montreal, December 16th, 1932.

"CANADA DRY"

Ginger Ale, Incorporated
A Delaware Corporation

Dividend Notice

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Incorporated, held December 19, 1932, a quarterly dividend of twenty-five cents ($.25) per share was declared, payable January 16, 1933, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 3, 1933.

R. W. SNOW, *Secretary*

The Montreal City & District Savings Bank

Dividend Notice

A dividend of three dollars per share, for the current quarter, together with a bonus of one dollar per share of the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank, have been declared and the same will be payable on and after Tuesday the third day of January next, to shareholders of record Thursday the fifteenth day of December next, at three o'clock.

By order of the Board,

T. Taggart Smyth,
General Manager.

Montreal, November 28th, 1932.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA
LIMITED

SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY LIMITED

Common Dividend No. 31

A DIVIDEND of Twenty-Five Cents (25c) per share, being at the rate of $1.00 per annum, on the NO PAR VALUE COMMON STOCK OF SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, has been declared for the quarter ending January 31st, 1933, payable February 15th, 1933, to shareholders of record at the close of business on January 31st, 1933.

By order of the Board.
L. C. HASKELL,
Secretary.
Montreal, December 16th, 1932.

THRIFT STORES, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared by Thrift Stores, Limited:

One and five-eighths per cent (1⅝%) on the 6½% FIRST CUMULATIVE REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERENCE SHARES, and

One and three quarters per cent (1¾%) on the SECOND CUMULATIVE REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERENCE SHARES.

Both dividends are for the quarter ending December 31st, 1932, payable January 2nd, 1933, to shareholders of record December 20th, 1932.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THOS. F. MUNDY, Sec.-Treas.
Montreal, December 20th, 1932

The Steel Company of Canada, Limited

PREFERENCE DIVIDEND NO. 86

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of forty-three and three-quarters cents (43¾c.) on the new Preference Shares of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending December 31st, 1932, payable February 1st, 1933, to shareholders of record at the close of business January 7th, 1933.

By Order of the Board,
H. S. ALEXANDER,
Secretary

Hamilton, Ontario. December 21st, 1932.

The Steel Company of Canada, Limited

ORDINARY DIVIDEND NO. 64

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of forty-three and three-quarters cents (43¾c.) on the new Ordinary Shares of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending December 31st, 1932, payable February 1st, 1933, to shareholders of record at the close of business January 7th, 1933.

By Order of the Board.
H. S. ALEXANDER,
Secretary.

Hamilton, Ontario. December 21st, 1932.

Prices of Unlisted Securities at Close of Last Three Years

Prepared for The Financial Post by A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co., Toronto

Quotations as of Noon, Tuesday, December 27, 1932 with Comparative Quotations for December 1930 and 1931

Industrial Stocks

	Bid Dec., 1930	Asked Dec., 1930	Bid Dec., 1931	Asked Dec., 1931	Bid Dec. 27, 1932	Asked Dec. 27, 1932
Acadia Sugar common	.20	.40	.28	.55	.40	.65
Acadia Sugar pref.	2.00	2.50	2.00	3.00	2.75	3.25
Allens College pref.	30.00	40.00	30.00	....	31.00	....
Allens London pref.	30.00	40.00	30.00	....	31.00	....
Andian National Corp.	24.00	26.50	21.00	25.00	19.50	23.00
Canada & Dominion Sugar com.	20.00	....	16.75	19.00	21.00	22.50
Canada Machinery com.	7.00	9.75	5.25	7.25	1.50	3.00
Canada Machinery pref.	23.00	30.00	23.00	33.00	12.00	18.00
Canada Packers com.	22.00	27.00	12.00	16.00	10.50	12.50
Canada Packers pref.	95.50	99.00	81.00	87.00	68.00	72.00
Canada Tea pref.	75.00	....	57.50	....	48.00	53.00
Canada Wire & Cable pfd. W.W.	101.00	105.00	88.00	94.00	72.50	74.50
Canadian Industries com. "A"	140.00	180.00	72.00	....	70.00	74.00
Canadian Industries com. "B"	135.00	160.00	72.00	....	70.00	73.00
Canadian Industries 7% pfd.	113.00	120.00	109.00	114.50	113.50	115.00
Canadian Westinghouse	75.00	80.00	50.00	56.00	34.00	37.00
Chase, A. W. Units	46.00	53.00	30.00	35.00	....	19.00
Dom. Foundries & Steel com.	8.00	10.00	5.00	7.00	....	4.50
Dom. Foundries & Steel pfd.	65.00	70.00	52.00	57.00	....	65.00
Dom. Manufacturers pref.	74.00	....	70.00	....	....	69.00
Dunlop Tire 7% pref.	100.00	105.00	60.00	....	40.00	44.00
Eastern Car 6% pref.	66.00	77.50	42.00	....	40.00	....
Goderich Elevator & Transit	15.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	7.00	8.00
Greening Wire 7% pref.	96.00	102.00	83.00	90.00	....	63.00
Guardian Realty pref.	52.50	....	35.00	41.00	15.00	23.00
Inter City Baking com.	55.00	70.00	40.00	48.00	....	18.00
Inter. Proprietaries "A"	29.00	34.00	....	27.00	23.50	25.00
Loew's London com.	.60	1.60	.60	....	.50	1.00
Loew's London 7% pref.	1.50	3.00	3.00	5.00	3.25	4.00
Massey Harris pref.	....	90.00	10.00	15.00	12.00	18.00
Mount Royal Hotel pref.	29.00	32.50	8.00	13.00	3.75	4.75
National Grocers 2nd pfd.	42.00	52.00	40.00	48.00	37.00	41.00
Provincial Paper 7% pref.	....	90.00	55.00	65.00	34.00	40.00
Rolland Paper pref. W.W.	70.00	79.00	....	50.00	31.00	33.00
Standard Clay Products com.	23.00	31.00	10.00	25.00	12.00	17.00
Standard Fuel pref. bonus	73.00	80.00	57.00	65.00	56.00	59.00
Supertest Petroleum "B" pfd.	16.25	24.00	17.00	....	16.50	20.00
Toronto Brick pref.	68.25	....	40.00	60.00	....	40.00
Toronto Carpet 8% pref.	100.00	110.00	99.25	....	....	86.00
Toronto Elevators 7% pref.	....	90.00	64.00	75.00	75.00	77.00
Western Grain pref.	....	85.00	20.00	24.00	....	22.00

Insurance Stocks

	Bid Dec., 1930	Asked Dec., 1930	Bid Dec., 1931	Asked Dec., 1931	Bid Dec. 27, 1932	Asked Dec. 27, 1932
British American Assce.	52.00	....	24.00	....	30.00	40.00
Canada Life Assurance	675.00	750.00	465.00	510.00	400.00	425.00
Canadian Fire Insurance	77.00	87.00	75.00	85.00	55.00	60.00
Capital Life 20% pd.	....	26.00	10.00	16.00	9.00	11.00
Confederation Life 20% pd.	255.00	320.00	165.00	200.00	133.00	141.00
Continental Life 20% pd.	71.50	79.00	69.00	75.00	40.00	50.00
Crown Life Insurance	275%	375%	120%	150%	85%	100%
Dominion Fire Ins.	105.00	130.00	90.00	120.00	80.00	....
Dom. of Can. Gen. Ins.	235.00	280.00	160.00	205.00	105.00	125.00
Dominion Life 50% pd.	350.00	....	270.00	350.00	....	275.00
Excelsior Life 30% pd.	107.00	130.00	100.00	122.50	81.00	86.00
Federal Fire 25% pd.	29.25	....	22.75	....	29.00	34.00
Fidelity Ins. of Canada	125.00	158.00	....	73.00	....	69.00
Great West Life Assurance	440.00	550.00	370.00	415.00	230.00	240.00
Guarantee Co. of N. A.	240.00	....	240.00	....	200.00	230.00
Imperial Life Assce.	400.00	450.00	320.00	395.00	245.00	....
Manufacturers Life Ins.	360.00	395.00	290.00	315.00	229.00	240.00
Monarch Life 10% pd.	30.00	40.00	18.00	25.00	15.00	17.50
National Life 25% pd.	106.00	124.00	115.00	130.00	65.00	70.00
Saskatchewan Life 10% pd.	21.00	29.00	9.00	15.00	11.00	16.00
Sovereign Life 25% pd.	34.00	40.00	25.00	30.00	16.50	....
Sun Life Assurance	1,400	1,575	425.00	550.00	275.00	310.00
Western Assurance com.	37.00	47.00	23.00	30.00	14.50	19.00
Western Life 20% pd.	13.00	18.00	7.00	....	7.75	....

Trust and Loan Stocks

	Bid Dec., 1930	Asked Dec., 1930	Bid Dec., 1931	Asked Dec., 1931	Bid Dec. 27, 1932	Asked Dec. 27, 1932
British Mtge. & Trust	212.00	240.00	154.00	....	154.00	165.00
Chartered Trust	101.00	118.00	97.00	107.00	63.00	70.00
Debenture & Sec. com.	85.00	....	....	45.00	....	....
Debenture & Sec. pfd.	65.00	74.00	....	50.00	....	17.00
Guelph & Ont. Inv. par $50	60.00	70.00	49.00	57.00	45.00	50.00
Lambton Loan & Savings	75.00	95.00	75.00	....	52.00	57.00
London & Western Trust	....	175.00	104.00	122.00	83.00	86.00
Midland Loan & Savings	17.00	25.00	17.00	....	17.00	....
Mortgage Discount pfd.	4.25	5.25	3.50	5.50	2.25	3.00
Mutual Finance pfd.	5.50	8.00	3.75	5.50	....	2.25
Premier Trust	85.00	....	68.00	....	85.00	90.00
Security Loan & Savings	112.50	....	100.00	118.00	94.00	103.00
Sherbrooke Trust	114.00	....	108.00	....	100.00	115.00
Sterling Trust	90.00	100.00	....	90.00	52.00	57.00
Traders Finance com.	13.00	19.00	....	4.00	.50	1.00
Traders Finance pfd.	....	85.00	30.00	42.00	18.00	....
Trusts & Guarantee	86.00	94.00	....	71.50	53.00	57.00
Victoria Trust & Savings	175.00	....	165.00	....	170.00	....
Waterloo Trust & Savings	121.00	150.00	115.00	132.00	95.00	120.00

Power Issues

	Bid Dec., 1930	Asked Dec., 1930	Bid Dec., 1931	Asked Dec., 1931	Bid Dec. 27, 1932	Asked Dec. 27, 1932
B. C. Elect. Pwr. & Gas pfd.	102.50	105.00	98.50	100.50	87.00	88.00
Calgary Power 6% pfd.	90.00	97.00	75.00	81.00	63.00	66.00
Can. Light & Power com.	....	30.00	21.00	27.00	16.00	18.00
Can. West. Nat. Gas LH&P com.	50.00	....	19.00	....	21.00	24.00
Can. West. Nat. Gas LH&P pfd.	90.00	95.00	71.00	76.00	68.00	70.00
Great Lakes Pwr. pfd.	93.50	98.50	....	86.00	....	65.00
Nova Scotia L&P 6% pfd.	93.00	97.50	....	82.00	70.00	75.00

Industrial Bonds

	Bid Dec., 1930	Asked Dec., 1930	Bid Dec., 1931	Asked Dec., 1931	Bid Dec. 27, 1932	Asked Dec. 27, 1932
Abitibi P&P 5% 1953	68.00	70.00	36.00	41.00	13.00	15.00
Acadia Sugar 6% 1946	78.00	....	83.00	89.00	84.00	87.00
Alta. Pac. Grain 6% 1946	75.00	82.00	66.00	74.00	68.00	71.00
American Sales Book 6% 1939	100.50	....	100.00	....	105.00	....
Arnold Bros. 6% 1947	75.25	80.00	54.00	60.00	30.00	40.00
Border Cities Hotel 7½% 1941	91.25	96.00	60.00	....	23.00	30.00
B. A. Oil 5% 1945	95.00	97.50	83.00	87.00	85.00	87.50
B. C. Pulp & Paper 6% 1950	66.00	....	....	60.00	22.50	25.00
Canada Biscuit 6½% 1946	....	58.75	50.00	54.00	27.00	30.00
Canada Bread 6% 1941	100.25	103.25	80.00	....	85.00	88.00
Canada Cement 5½% 1947	98.00	100.50	84.00	89.00	63.00	67.00
Canada Crushed Stone 6½% 1944	91.00	97.00	70.00	....	70.00	80.00
Canada Machinery 6% 1941	83.00	....	....	90.00	50.00	60.00
Canada Steamship 6% 1941	56.50	62.00	29.00	34.00	18.50	20.00
Canadian Bakeries 6½% 1945	97.50	102.50	62.00	68.00	50.00	60.00
Canadian Canners 6% 1950	102.50	104.00	85.00	95.00	80.00	82.00
Can. Consolidated Rubber 6% 1946	98.75	102.50	....	90.00	64.00	70.00
Canadian Copper Refin. 6% 1945	93.00	99.00	82.00	90.00	98.00	100.00
Canadian Theatre 6½% 1941	88.50	....	65.00	75.00	....	35.00
Canadian Vickers 6% 1947	64.00	68.00	62.00	67.00	63.00	66.00
Consolidated Press 6½% 1949	99.00	102.50	90.00	99.00	....	80.00
Cosmos Imperial Mills 6½% 1944	100.50	104.00	94.00	98.00	80.00	85.00
Davies, Wm., 6% 1942	89.25	94.00	84.00	....	87.00	90.00
Debenture & Sec. 4% 1936	82.00	88.00	....	79.00	53.00	56.00
Dom. Canners 6% 1941	100.00	106.00	90.00	100.00	93.00	95.00
Dom. Steel & Coal 6% 1939	....	91.00	....	55.00	20.00	25.00
Dom. Tar & Chemical 6% 1949	99.00	102.00	70.00	76.00	57.00	60.00
Dom Telegraph 5½% 1978 "A"	96.25	101.00	93.00	99.00	85.00	87.00
Eastern Car 6% 1952	78.00	81.25	65.00	75.00	65.00	75.00
Eaton Realty 5% 1949	94.00	97.00	....	91.00	81.00	83.00
Famous Players 6% 1948	95.25	97.50	65.00	75.00	68.00	71.00
Famous Players 6½% 1948	87.00	92.00	....	72.00	45.00	48.00
Firestone Tire 7% 1937	102.00	....	100.00	....	112.00	115.00
Goodyear Cotton 6% 1949	98.25	....	93.00	100.00	94.00	96.00
Great Lakes Paper 6% 1950	63.75	69.00	17.00	24.00	15.00	16.00
Harris Abattoir 6% 1947	98.75	100.50	92.00	....	87.00	89.00
Howard Smith 5½% 1953	....	83.00	50.00	60.00	54.00	56.00
Loew's Toronto 6% (Serial)	95.00	100.00	98.00	102.00	99.00	101.00
Massey Harris 5% 1947	88.75	93.00	60.00	66.00	58.00	62.00
McColl Frontenac 6% 1949	95.00	99.50	....	87.00	83.00	86.00
McKinnon Industries 6½% 1945	100.75	....	98.00	102.00	93.00	97.00
Mercury Mills 5½% 1953	74.00	....	45.00	55.00	35.00	40.00
Metropolitan Bldg. 7% 1944	99.50	....	....	100.00	88.00	...
Nor. Ont. Bldg. 6½% 1939	97.75	100.00	87.00	92.00	68.00	70.00
Nova Scotia Steel 5% 1959	60.00	68.00	30.00	....	27.00	30.00
Penman's Limited 5½% 1951	101.00	103.75	90.00	92.00	79.00	83.00
Rolland Paper 5½% 1948	84.00	93.00	70.00	....	72.50	75.00
Simpsons Ltd. 5½% 1949	95.75	97.75	70.00	76.00	50.00	55.00
Simpsons Ltd. 6% 1949	98.25	100.00	77.00	82.00	55.00	60.00
Standard Clay Prod. 6% 1942	91.25	....	87.00	97.00	80.00	85.00
Steel of Canada 6% 1940	104.00	....	100.00	....	103.00	106.00
Sterling Coal 6% 1940	47.00	58.00	40.00	50.00	29.00	33.00
Toronto Carpet 6% 1944	100.00	102.50	95.00	103.00	75.00	80.00
United Gas & Fuel 5½% 1948	93.50	....	....	85.00	53.00	56.00
United Grain Growers 5% 1948	70.00	73.00	68.00	73.00	70.00	73.00
Western Grain 6% 1949	75.00	86.00	55.00	65.00	60.00	62.00
Western Steel Prod. 6% 1948	94.00	99.50	70.00	80.00	....	....

Public Utility Bonds

	Bid Dec., 1930	Asked Dec., 1930	Bid Dec., 1931	Asked Dec., 1931	Bid Dec. 27, 1932	Asked Dec. 27, 1932
Bell Telephone 5% 1955	101.00	104.00	99.00	102.00	109.75	112.00
Bell Telephone 5% 1957	101.00	103.75	98.00	....	109.50	112.00
B. C. Power 5½% 1960	100.25	102.00	....	88.00	81.00	86.00
Calgary Power 5% 1960	93.00	97.00	....	82.00	76.00	80.00
Cedar Rapids 5% 1953	101.50	....	101.00	....	108.50	110.00
Duke Price Power 6% 1966	101.75	104.25	88.00	95.00	49.00	54.00
Elect. Develop. 5% 1933	99.00	....	104.00	109.00	112.50	116.00
Gatineau Power 5% 1956	91.00	93.50	76.00	83.00	75.00	76.00
Gatineau Power 6% 1941 Apr. 1	89.75	92.00	67.00	73.00	53.00	55.00
Manitoba Power 5½% 1951	95.00	99.00	...	80.00	43.00	49.00
Montreal Island Power 5½% 1957	96.75	99.75	....	90.00	98.00	100.00
Montreal LH&P 5% 1951	99.75	102.00	99.00	103.50	105.00	107.00
Montreal LH&P 5% 1970	100.25	102.75	93.00	....	103.50	105.00
Montreal Tram 5% 1941 July	97.75	100.25	....	94.50	95.00	97.00
Montreal Tram 5% 1955	90.25	93.00	....	80.00	75.00	77.50
Ottawa Valley Pwr. 5½% 1970	95.50	96.50	85.00	91.00	95.00	96.50
Quebec Power 5% 1968	100.25	102.00	....	93.00	91.00	95.00
Shawinigan W&P 4½% 1970	91.75	94.50	72.00	....	67.00	69.00
Shawinigan W&P 5% 1970	99.75	102.25	89.00	....	79.00	82.00
Southern Can. Pwr. 5% 1955	99.75	102.50	90.00	98.00	94.00	97.00
Toronto Harbor Comm. 4½% 1953	96.50	98.00	86.00	92.00	95.50	97.00
United Securities 5½% 1952	98.00	100.00	....	96.00	75.00	80.00
Western Power 5% 1949	93.75	....	84.00	91.00	93.00	96.00

Government, Provincial and Railway

	Bid Dec., 1930	Asked Dec., 1930	Bid Dec., 1931	Asked Dec., 1931	Bid Dec. 27, 1932	Asked Dec. 27, 1932
C. N. R. 4½% 1957 Dom. Gtd.	97.25	98.75	85.00	89.00	97.25	97.75
C. N. R. 5% 1969 Dom. Gtd.	104.00	105.00	94.50	97.50	104.00	105.00
C. P. R. 5% 1954	102.00	105.00	80.00	83.00	93.00	95.00
G. T. P. 3% 1962 Dom. Gtd.	72.50	74.50	63.00	67.00	77.00	78.00
G. T. P. 4% 1962 Dom. Gtd.	89.50	91.50	80.00	83.00	90.00	91.00
Ont. Hydro 4% 1957 Ont. Gtd.	90.00	92.00	81.00	84.00	90.50	91.00
Ont. Hydro 4½% 1970 Ont. Gtd.	100.50	104.00	89.00	91.00	95.00	96.00
Ont. Hydro 5% 1939 Ont. Gtd.	101.50	103.00	95.00	98.00	100.00	101.00
Porto Rico Ry. 5% 1936	91.00	....	80.00	90.00	68.00	73.00
Prov. of Alberta 4½% 1946	97.00	99.00	84.00	89.00	85.00	87.00
Prov. of N. S. 5% 1959	104.50	106.50	92.00	98.00	100.50	101.50
Prov. of Ontario 5% 1959	104.50	106.50	94.50	99.00	104.00	105.00
Prov. of Ontario 4½% 1944	98.00	99.50	89.00	93.50	101.00	104.00
Prov. of Ontario 5% 1948	103.50	105.25	91.00	95.00	100.75	101.25
Prov. of Ontario 6% 1936	104.75	106.00	99.00	101.50	103.00	104.00
Prov. of Sask. 5½% 1946	107.00	110.00	89.00	94.00	90.00	91.00

HUGE SALES TO RUSSIA OF CATTLE AND HIDES DEPEND ON OTTAWA

(Continued from page 2)

Co., a small local independent organization.

The fact that the aluminum company was able to establish trade connections with the Soviets and by that means provide employment to many hundreds of workers at the big Arvida plant, has no doubt caused other Canadian manufacturers to try and do likewise. To date the railway rolling stock manufacturers deny any official knowledge of possible Soviet orders, but the belief exists that contracts may be entered into before long.

Propose Cattle Deal

The Soviets are not only anxious to secure certain Canadian manufactured products, but, according to despatches from Ottawa, are also willing to accept Canadian animals and hides, provided that payment will be taken in the form of crude oil. It is reported that the Soviet government is willing to buy Canadian breeding animals and hides up to a value of $7,000,000, with the possibility of further purchases if the plan works successfully.

The cattle-oil deal is said to have been placed before the government at Ottawa, but that no decision will be reached until after Premier Bennett has gone into the matter.

Problem to Refiners

The aluminium-oil barter brought in its wake certain difficulties. The oil groups naturally have not looked with favor upon this deal, especially when Imperial Oil and British American Oil—two of the largest refiners in the country—have their own source of supply. The Canadian government has taken no stand in the matter as it is extremely anxious to foster any plan which will increase exports of Canadian products but which at the same time would not be detrimental to any Canadian or Empire products. As the oil brought into Canada by these companies does not originate within the Empire, Ottawa has not felt called upon to take a hand in the matter.

Over the past several months conferences have been held with a view to overcoming any possible adverse effects which the importation of Russian crude might have in the Canadian oil market. One significant step along these lines is the amalgamation of the La Salle Refining Co. and other small independents in the Montreal area into one company. Both Imperial Oil and Shell Oil are mentioned as having control of this new set-up.

This being the case a measure of control can be exerted over the import of Russian crude oil and prevent the market from being unduly disturbed. Such a development appears logical as the Canadian government apparently does not intend to put any restrictions on the import of Soviet crude oil if such can be used as the means of stimulating Canadian manufacturing activity.

There does not appear to be any indications that Ottawa will back down on the stand it took some time ago when it placed a number of Russian products on the banned list.

NOTICES

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and for other business will be held at its banking house, No. 25 King Street, West, Toronto, on Tuesday, the 10th day of January next. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board.

S. H. LOGAN,
General Manager.

Toronto, 18th November, 1932.

The Dominion Bank

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Bank in Toronto on Wednesday, 25th January, 1933, at twelve o'clock noon.

By Order of the Board.

C. A. BOGERT,
General Manager.

Toronto, 15th December, 1932.

SHAWINIGAN'S SHARE PROFITS OVER $1 IN 1932

(Continued from page 1)

poses. This has been offset to a large extent by the introduction of steam electric boilers. This has resulted in the making this year of secondary power contracts with the paper companies to a total of 168,000 h.p.

The company also has been active in the industrial development of its territory. During the first half of the year new contracts for primary power totalled 17,400 h.p. During the same period there was a net increase of 88,700 h.p. in new contracts for secondary power.

Chemical Division Active

Operations of the chemical division have been on a more favorable basis in the past few months. Large orders have been received and it is expected that plant operations will be maintained at better than two-thirds of capacity until well on into next spring. These operations provide the parent company with a substantial market for power.

Income from investments, covering holdings such as Quebec Power Co., United Securities which in turn controls Montreal Tramways, etc., are expected to be on a lower basis this year. Quebec Power has already cut its dividend, an action which will find reflection in Shawinigan's income statement.

Despite the fact that earnings for the year are expected to be slightly better than $1 a share, directors took steps in October last to reduce the dividend on the common stock from 25 cents quarterly to 12½ cents for the same period. The placing of the dividend on an annual basis of 50 cents a share is attributed principally to the exchange situation whereby the company has to pay a large premium on interest payable in American funds, the uncertainty of the newsprint situation and the prospect of having to carry the Rapide Blanc power development on the Upper St. Maurice River.

The latter represents the first stage in a huge power development which the company has in mind. The Rapide Blanc development will have an initial capacity of 160,000 h.p. This plant is scheduled to come into production about the beginning of 1934. By that time it is hoped to have a market for most of this power, but in the event of demand not picking up in the manner expected, the conserving of cash resources through the cutting of dividends, will enable the company to carry the project until such time as its earning power is firmly established.

AGRICULTURE YIELDS REVENUE FOR 1932 8.2% BELOW 1931

(Continued from page 1)

the total values of the four principal grain crops, omitting wheat, are estimated as follows, with the figures for 1931 within brackets: oats, $30,370,000 ($33,321,000); barley, $9,621,000 ($10,613,000); rye, $1,167,000 ($952,000); flaxseed, $1,231,000 ($1,910,000). Comparative figures for estimated values of wheat crops in the Prairie Provinces for the last three years are shown below:

Estimated Value of Wheat Crops Prairie Provinces Only (000's omitted)

	1932 $	1931 $	1930 $
Sask.	62,620	45,980	97,149
Alta.	45,920	48,960	66,150
Man.	15,300	11,880	23,980
	123,840	106,820	187,279

One of the most important cash crops to farmers in Canada is the potato crop. There are large crops of potatoes grown in all the provinces, but the Maritimes make a specialty of this product. Ontario and Quebec produce the largest quantity of potatoes of all the provinces, but this year their crops have suffered from blight, which however, has had the effect of raising prices. Substantial importations of Maritimes potatoes into the Ontario and Quebec markets have been made this year as a result.

An increase is shown in the value to farmers of potato crops for all Canada, all the provinces sharing in this except Quebec, in which province the estimated return from the crop shows a decline of about $1,400,000. The following table shows results of estimated returns from potatoes by provinces:

Estimated Value Canadian Potato Crop By Provinces (000's omitted)

	1932 $	1931 $	1930 $
Quebec	7,229	8,617	12,816
Ontario	5,476	4,696	8,772
N. B.	1,735	1,585	3,804
N. S.	1,457	973	2,670
B. C.	1,412	1,803	2,595
Sask.	1,366	1,234	2,326
Alta.	1,310	1,166	2,209
Man.	1,306	1,064	1,727
P. E. I.	1,275	1,221	3,119
Canada	22,566	22,359	39,858

CANADA OBTAINS FAVORED MARKET FROM GERMANY

New Treaty Temporary Until Definite Pact is Drawn

A temporary trade agreement for the three months from Jan. 1, 1933, has been arranged between Canada and Germany. It is expected that a definite treaty will be completed before the expiration of these temporary provisions.

The new treaty gives Canada a most favored nation preference in the German market and grants Germany the intermediate tariff on exports to Canada. Canada is to get this benefit in Germany by receiving the conventional tariff, which is a lower scale than the German general tariff under which Canadian goods have been taxed since 1924. Where no conventional tariff rates exist, Canada will receive the German general tariff rate.

May Increase Exports

Substantial increases in Canadian exports of wood pulp and apples to Germany are possible on account of the agreement, it is understood. Wheat will not be greatly affected as it will still be admitted to Germany under the general tariff.

Some of these Canadian products which will receive the conventional tariff show the following exportations from Canada to Germany during the abnormal trade year of 1931 under a general tariff: fresh apples, $6,902; wood pulp, $452,599; pulp woodboard, $123,910; cheese, $5,287; canned lobsters, $16,909.

Main items from Germany which will enter Canada under the intermediate tariff show importations in 1931 of: papers and manufactures, $315,000; common window glass, $712,000; scientific apparatus, $337,108. The changes in German tariffs on some of the Canadian exports to that country chiefly affected by the new agreement are shown in the following table:

Changes in German Import Tariff on Canadian Goods

	Reischmarks per 220 lbs. New Tariff	General Tariff
Fresh apples	7	15
Wood pulp	1.15-2.25	3-4
Pulp wallboard	2.25	4
Butter	75	100
Cheese (small pkgs.)	30	40
Cheese (large pkgs.)	20	30
Fresh eggs	5	25
Breakfast foods	100	120
Canned lobster	200	800
Milk powder	40	60
Salted livers	16	60
Sardines	30	75

Official announcement:

In announcing the new treaty at Ottawa Hon. Sir George Perley, acting prime minister, issued this statement:

"Negotiations which have been proceeding for some months with Germany through the German Consul-General, Montreal, for the conclusion of a trade convention, resulted today in a temporary arrangement for three months from January 1. Under this arrangement Canada grants to German goods the rates of the intermediate tariff. Germany accords to Canada its conventional tariff and the general tariff where no conventional rates exist. The result is that, in effect, most-favored-nation treatment has been established between the two countries for the period in question. It is hoped to conclude negotiations for a definitive treaty before the expiration of the three months term.

"In the fiscal year 1930, Canada's imports from Germany were valued at $21,500,000, and in 1931 at $16,000,000. Canadian exports in 1930 were $25,300,000, and in 1931 practically $13,000,000. In 1930 Germany ranked fourth in Canada's trade, both as to imports and as to exports."

Earlier treaty:

Previous to this new agreement, Canada has been exporting to Germany under a six months' treaty which came into force July 1, 1932. This treaty allowed Canadian goods to enter Germany under the general tariff without imposition of super taxes brought into force earlier this year. The super tax decree, announced by Germany early in 1932, had imposed duties of two or three times the general tariff rates against all countries, including Canada, with which Germany did not have a trade treaty.

T. B. Macaulay's Courage Rewarded by Vindicatio

Editorial in The Financial Post of October 1, 1932.

"When false allegations are made about business institutio in which hundreds or thousands of Canadian investors and ci zens have a stake it is a serious matter......

"There is a publication that, trading on an old and on honored name, has carried on an insistent and damaging ca paign against certain financial institutions in Canada. Its da are thrown more particularly in the direction of a large l insurance company and its president. Among the phrases u in a recent issue in reference to this company are: 'The Worl Greatest Crooks,' 'Swindle,' 'Embezzlements.'

"It is amazing that with all the protection that the crimi and civil codes provide against malicious slander and gutt journalism, publications of the type in question find no difficul in continuing their attacks and in obtaining large circulatio for their issues.

"They will probably continue in business and be joined an increasing number of imitators until some outraged pers or corporation shows enough courage and sense of public d to take legal steps in defence."

Chief Justice Greenshields to J. J. Harpell, [illegible] 27, 1932.

"You absolutely failed in one scintilla of proof in your attem to prove that he (T. B. Macaulay, president of the Sun L Assurance Co.) was a crook, not to say a swindler.

"The man who publishes in his own paper, or secured the u of another paper to publish a defamatory libel, is a dangero man. Not only this, but he is liable to create a disturbance the public peace. You had no justification, not the slightest, the publication of these atrocious libels against a man who h occupied an honored position in Montreal for well-nigh half century."

POOL AVERS FAITH IN ROUTE TO BAY

Replies to Criticisms of Running Elevator at Buffalo

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA.—The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool has been moved by the criticisms of Dr. W. D. Cowan, M.P., to issue a statement declaring its friendliness to the Hudson's Bay route. The former was report asserting in a speech that the enemies of the Hudson's Bay R were not in eastern Canada, but rather "right in this province could be found among those int which have large terminal ele in eastern Canada and in Buffal

A statement issued by Geor Robertson, secretary of the Pool, assumes that Mr. Cowan's cism was directed against that ization, on account of the extent terminal elevator accommodati the head of the lakes and of th that it is the only Canadian org tion operating a terminal at B The statement declares that doubtful if the railway in qu would have been completed had been for the continued insiste the organized farmers of Sask wan, and that its completion ha part of the programme of every ers' organization in Saskatchew the past twenty years. The Poo in 1926 investigated the poss of establishing a terminal el on a site at Churchill, but ulti it had been decided that the g ment would accept responsibili testing out the route. The stat goes on to recite the fact tha of the wheat which has been through Churchill has been su by the Saskatchewan Wheat which has sold about 4,000,000 b to the "large international expo on whose account wheat is stored at Churchill. The stat ends with the declaration that

"The Pool was never more a the potential value of this outl prairie products, nor more s thetic toward the hopes and ex tions of all Western Canada i regard. . . . We now look forw the ultimate assured success o route, and incidentally to th when we may again be in a po to play an ever more importan in its development into one o major commercial ports o world."

Ontario Greets 1933

ONTARIO enters upon another year with abiding hope and confidence, based on the possession of immense natural resources and the ability to utilize them to human advantage.

In many respects Ontario occupies a highly favoured position. It controls one of the world's greatest producing gold regions, the output of which is constantly increasing. Today only one country surpasses Canada in the production of gold, and nowhere else are there such extensive and promising fields for exploration.

Despite the times, Ontario has maintained and improved its agricultural production both as to quantity and quality. The main requirement at present is to secure markets for this produce at adequate prices. This the Ontario Government is seeking to do, already with considerable success, through its Marketing Board, while the Imperial pacts recently made at Ottawa will greatly widen the market for our farm products in Great Britain and the other Dominions.

Throughout the length and breadth of Ontario abundant electrical power is available at the lowest possible cost. Not a dollar of profit is levied on the publicly-owned power production of Ontario. Industry is well equipped with both capital and labour to take advantage of the turn of the tide.

Ontario's scenic beauty and its system of highways unsurpassed anywhere attract millions of visitors who find here the best of accommodation and the heartiest of welcomes.

In the far north, Ontario has this year opened up a new country of vast potentialities, and has established rail connection with James Bay.

Ontario greets the coming year with the assurance of better things, and extends the hand of fellowship to Canadians everywhere — with hearty good wishes to all for 1933.

ONTARIO

Publicity Department
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS
TORONTO

Utilities and Transportation

OWNLEE HEEDS ALL OF ALBERTA IOME TOWN SAYS

itical Chaos Would ollow His Retirement in Alberta

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTON.—While there are persons who claim to share ier Brownlee's confidence on ubject, the general belief in nment circles is now that ier Brownlee has definitely ned the offer of a post on the board, which, it is taken for ed, has been before him for al weeks. There appears to been pressure of two kinds ht to bear on him leading to lecision, which it is understood, somewhat reluctantly arrived or Premier Brownlee is be- to have been somewhat weary litical life for some time past. kind consisted of representa- to the effect that the adminis- e problems of Alberta at the nt time were too great for him bandon them at the present

Lead to Much Chaos

e other related to the political which, in the opinion of some s followers, would result if Brownlee were to step out at time, and this in turn is re- to the problem of the Co- tive Commonwealth Federa- Officially, so far as its lead- can commit it, the United ers of Alberta, the organiza- which in the past has been be- the election of Mr. Brownlee's rters in the legislature, is now itted to affiliation with that which with a programme dly socialistic, is led by Mr. sworth. Whether such action e endorsed by the annual con- n is to be threshed out next in Calgary, with a good deal ter feeling on both sides, and are signs that if the conven- goes "Commonwealth" it will in the leaving of the U. F. A. very considerable body of rs, making the election of l U. F. A. candidates in the a somewhat doubtful matter. ubtedly some of the U. F. A. ers of the legislature would illing to run as "Common- h" candidates, but it is also hat a great number of them refuse to do so, and would some other basis of support. thought unlikely that Mr. lee or any member of his t would be willing to enroll the "Commonwealth" ban- nd one of the special points erest just now in the political ion is speculation as to er or not Mr. Brownlee will the forthcoming U. F. A. ntion and there declare his ttitude toward the programme Federation, and advise the ation as to its future course litical action.

Group Would Break

re Mr. Brownlee to leave, the of his successor as leader U. F. A. group in the legisla- nd as Premier might cause sruption of the group. Robert ner, M.P., now leader of the ta members at Ottawa, and ent of the U. F. A., which position he is about to relin- would from a personal stand- be acceptable to most of the ers, but as is now considered leader in the Commonwealth ation he would be unwelcome considerable number. These ng away from the U. F. A. would presumably seek to hemselves, according to nat- inclination, with either the rvative or the Liberal groups legislature, neither of which elf, or even with considerable onal support could form a nment, so an early election be necessary.

Premier Brownlee remains at lm some early and rather ex- e reorganization of the cab- believed to be imminent.

Names Soon to be Stated

From Our Own Correspondent

AWA. — Announcement of the nel of the Tariff Commission en expected at Ottawa almost for the past two weeks. The it is learned, is due to Premier Brownlee, of Alberta, who has accept a place on the com- n. difficulties with respect to the appointment of Justice George Sedgewick of Toronto, as chairman, have been overcome. These difficulties were concerned chiefly with the pension which he will draw upon completion of his term on the commission. The pension provisions on this body are not as generous as the pensions provided in the judges act. Mr. Sedgewick, it is understood, wanted this matter cleared up. Whether or no the government has agreed to increase the pension for the chairman of the commission, is not clear. Perhaps Mr. Sedgewick has waived his claims. In any event it is understood that everything has been fixed up so far as his appointment is concerned.

The selection of a French Canadian representative presents no difficulties. The favorite candidate at the moment is Emile Chaput, business man of Montreal. Charles Hébert also has been mentioned. Either would be suitable to the government, and no delay in his regard is anticipated.

With Mr. Brownlee the case is different. The government is extremely anxious to include him on the commission and, it is believed, he is quite willing to come. But Mr. Brownlee would like some assurance that in the event of a change of government he would be continued in his office—at least this is the situation as it is understood at Ottawa. In other words he would like some sort of expression of kindness from the Liberal party. The story goes that Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King has been approached but has not responded with the desired assurance. It is understood that Mr King's position is that if returned to power he will consider the Brownlee case on its merits

It is hoped that this tangle will be straightened out within the next few days and the commission brought into being.

New Curb Member

JOHN BARNARD

Who has just been elected a member of the Montreal Curb Market. He is a son of C. A. Barnard, K.C.

Dodge Invades Low Price Field With New Car

Details of the new Dodge D. Q. six, just announced, confirm the exclusive information in The Financial Post of last week that this line would sell below the $1,000 mark at only slightly higher prices than the Plymouth.

Prices for the D. Q. models range from $365 to $375 below those of the 1932 Dodge six. The new line includes a coupe at $730, a coupe with rumble seat at $780 and five passenger sedan at $800, f.o.b. Windsor, Ont. It is understood that a convertible coupe will be announced later.

Streamlining is featured in the new low-priced Dodge models in keeping with modern schemes of body design. The radiator slants back and rear quarter and back are rounded and built close to the ground. The wheelbase is 111¼ inches.

The car is powered with a 75 h.p. engine, supported on two points only, and mounted low in the frame to lower the centre of gravity. It develops its full power at 3,600 r.p.m.

A special system of "cross steering," automatic clutch, free wheeling, silent transmission, extra length springs and all steel, welded body are among the features incorporated in these new Dodge models.

TIMELY REVISION

THE beginning of the year is a logical time to revise your list of investments. Adjustments may be advisable to bring your securities into harmony with current business conditions and investment prospects. We will be pleased to make a full and complete survey and analysis of your list for you.

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SEES WIDER USE OF HYDRO ENERGY IN CITY, ON FARM

Much Electricity Now Being Used to Make Steam

By D. C. DURLAND,
President, Canadian General Electric Co.

Since the early days of hydro-electric development, Canadians have always been large users of electricity. In probably no other country does electricity play such vital and diversified parts in the industrial, commercial and home life of the people. Canada is the second largest user of electric power per capita, and last year, despite the business recession the consumption of electricity was only about three per cent less than in 1931.

One of the principal reasons for this is the low cost of power in Canada, due to the efficiency with which power is generated and distributed in the Dominion. At the end of 1931 the total power developed in Canada was 6,669,967 horsepower. During the past year several new developments, among which were Beauharnois, Chats Falls and the Corra Linn Station of the West Kootenay Power and Light Company, were brought into operation adding about 369,000 horsepower and giving a grand total of 7,038,967 horsepower.

Large Annual Growth

The increase in the rate of consumption of electricity in Canada during the nine years immediately preceding 1930 amounted to 14 per cent annually. To supply this rapid annual growth necessitated the planning and designing of new developments. Such large scale power production schemes, which usually require from two to five years to complete, of necessity are designed to produce power in excess of immediate demands. The recent completion of new power plants and the diminished demand for electric power due to the drastic business recession has created a considerable surplus of available electric power that will suspend for an indefinite period the construction of new power development projects. This has resulted in a very radical curtailment in the manufacture of electrical equipment. Past experience shows, however, that existing power reserves will be utilized quite early in the turn of the cycle toward normal conditions.

Large Appliance Sales

While industry is marking time the use of electrical appliances—ranges, radios, refrigerators, irons, toasters, water heaters and the scores of other electrical appliances that are so necessary to the comfort and convenience of the modern home is rapidly increasing and is adding thousands of kilowatts in load to the power stations' lines. For instance, last year something like 15,000 ranges were added bringing the total for Canada to 276,599; 30,000 washing machines bring the total to 426,227; 17,000 electric refrigerators, making a total of 122,342; 8,000 water heaters bringing the total for Canada to 115,800. Each appliance added builds up practically a permanent load and a continuing source of revenue. As a producer of revenue and at the same time as a contributor to comfort in the home, few appliances surpass the modern electric water heater. Many power companies cognizant of this fact have encouraged the use of this type of equipment on their lines. For instance, the City of Winnipeg Hydro through special inducements to customers placed over 1,000 water heaters on their lines in a few months last year. The 8,000 water heaters alone placed in service last year in Canada would consume about 24,000,000 kilowatt hours of energy and produce a revenue of $240,000 at one cent per kw-h.

Another domestic appliance that is meeting with much favor is the coal furnace blower. Last year, 6,000 homes took advantage of the comfort, convenience and economies that can be effected with these electrically-driven and controlled furnace blowers.

Electricity on Farms

Each year the number of wired homes grows rapidly. The total number in Canada at the end of 1932 was 1,509,209 compared with 1,484,209 at the end of 1931. Power companies are constantly extending their lines into rural communities. In rural Ontario alone, the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario built 1,450 miles of lines in 1931, thereby creating about 10,000 additional customers for electricity, electrical appliances and equipment.

While no revolutionary changes have taken place in the industrial field there has been a continued tendency toward complete electrification of industry. In order to meet the new price structures of manufactured goods, as well as to prepare for the return of normal business many plants are instituting modernization schemes in which electricity plays a major rôle. Electric drives have been substituted for other types of power, and industry has developed many new types of electrical equipment—capacitors for power-factor correction, electric heating equipment to improve the quality of the product and lower cost of operation, automatic or semi-automatic control equipment — all designed to effect savings in the modern manufacturing plant.

Among the industrials, the textile and gold mining industries were active buyers of new electrical equipment last year.

Steam From Electricity

Many power companies are looking to the electric steam generator as a ready outlet for surplus or off-peak power. Last year the H. E. P. C. of Ontario installed three 30,000 kw. electric steam generators in the plant of the Ontario Paper Co. at Thorold. Another interesting application was the 1,080 kw. immersion type electric steam boiler installed by the West Kootenay Power and Light Co. for heating purposes.

The appreciation of better lighting seems to continue without abatement. Scientifically planned interior lighting systems were installed in hotels, hospitals, schools, offices, industrial plants and other buildings from coast to coast. Additional street lighting was installed at Saskatoon, Ottawa, Montreal and Vancouver. Modern buildings, such as the North American Life building at Toronto, were floodlighted, and floodlighting was installed at stadiums and ball parks for the enjoyment of outdoor sports at night.

During the past year the manufacture of many new electrical products has commenced in Canada, and Canadian electrical manufacturers are now prepared to supply most electrical products for which there is a reasonable demand.

See Advancing Demand

Looking into the future, and under normal economic conditions, indications point to an expanding consumption and diversified use of electricity in industry, the further use of electric steam generators for central heating and other purposes, a wider use of scientifically planned industrial, commercial and home lighting, the increased use of electrical appliances in the home, with marked advance being made in electrical refrigeration, air conditioning and home heating equipment.

Canada's ultimate industrial growth is assured because, side by side with the rich natural resources of the mine, forest and field, is abundant electrical power. So far only those hydro-electric sites have been developed that are within close proximity to existing power loads. There is still undeveloped about 82 per cent of our existing water power. This huge available power, the largest part of which is within economical transmission distance from industrial centres, will provide abundant electrical power for industry, commerce, municipalities and the home for years to come, while advanced engineering and scientific research will continue to enlarge the field for its consumption.

Montreal Coke Buys Nova Scotian Coal

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Montreal Coke and Manufacturing Co., jointly controlled by Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated and the Koppers Co. of Delaware, purchased 138,283 tons of Nova Scotia coal during the current season. There were 55 shipments received at the La Salle plant.

No details are available as to the current output of coke. During 1930 the company manufactured 350,000 tons of coke and it is understood that production last year was in the neighborhood of 400,000 tons.

In addition to coke the company obtains a number of by-products, such as tar, ammonium sulphate and sufficient gas to take care of the needs of Montreal Light, Heat and Power, which in turn supplies the Greater Montreal area.

CANADA NORTHERN IMPROVES STATUS IN CURRENT YEAR

Income, Power Sales and Customers Increase Over 1931

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Further improvement has taken place in the operating and income position of Canada Northern Power Corp. Gross earnings during November last established a new high mark, the total of $300,021 being $10,844 more than for the same month a year ago. After taking care of operating expenses, net operating income totalled $212,728 compared with $197,754 for November, 1931.

Cumulative returns for the 11 months reveal gross income of $3,137,848, a gain of $91,342 over the same period last year. Operating expenses were cut $3,124, leaving net operating income at $2,160,735 for the first 11 months of this year as against $2,066,269 for the corresponding months of 1931.

Power Output Larger

Activity in the gold mining areas served by the company is reflected in the power output, which for November, 1932, totalled 38,725,780 kw.h. This compares with 35,424,010 for the same month last year, an increase of over 9 per cent.

From the beginning of the year to the end of November, Canada Northern produced 402,286,240 kw.h. of electrical energy, as against 380,875,230 for the same period in 1931.

Another increase was also recorded during November in the number of customers served, 106 new customers being added to the system. This brings the number of customers as at the end of November last up to 12,396, an increase of 1,083 over the corresponding figure for November, 1931.

Maritime Telephone Co. Station Loss Continues

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Business conditions in Nova Scotia are reflected in reports of Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Co., which show a station loss of 411 during November, bringing the number of stations installed down to 39,205 compared with 39,616 at the end of the preceding month.

The Island Telephone Co., operating in Prince Edward Island and controlled by Maritime Telegraph reported 5,623 stations at the end of November, a loss of 45 during the month. Connecting companies had installed at the end of November 6,561 stations or 15 less than at the end of October.

During the past month toll traffic calls on Maritime Telegraph and Telephone's system numbered 103,483, of which number 5,775 were lost, making 97,708 completed calls for a percentage of 94.4. The average percentage of completed toll traffic for class A exchanges was 93.5 per cent and for class B exchanges 96.6 per cent.

NATIONAL SYSTEM SHOWS SMALLER NET LAST MONTH

Operating Profit for Year is Likely to be Down $4,000,000

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Decrease in gross operating income of the Canadian National Railways during November last as compared with the same month in 1931 more than offset savings in operating expenses, with the result that net earnings were only $1,038,581 as against $2,082,481 for November last year.

According to an interim report issued by the company gross revenues last month totalled $11,742,329. This compares with $15,290,993 for the same month in 1931. Operating expenses were reduced from $13,206,511 to $10,703,747. This left the operating ratio at 91.15 per cent, compared with 86.37 per cent a year ago.

Lower Returns To Date

Cumulative returns for the first eleven months of 1932 reveal a gross operating income for the system of $133,156,206 compared with $163,862,574 for the corresponding period of 1931.

Operating expenses were reduced from $156,370,574 for the January-November period of 1931 to $122,992,035 for the same period this year. Net operating income for the current period, therefore, was $10,164,170, a drop of only $2,672,171 from the reported earnings for the corresponding months last year.

With one month to go it is hardly likely that the net operating income of the Canadian National Railways in December will make any material dent in the decline recorded so far. December returns, as a matter of fact, are likely to show a further decline in net operating income, so that loss in net revenues for the year is likely to run over $4,000,000.

Montreal Tram Workers Accept Wage Reduction

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Members of the Montreal Tramways Employees Union have decided to accept a four cents an hour cut in their wages, effective January 1, 1933. The decision affects approximately 2,800 men; the wage cut represents a reduction of 7.27 per cent and 6.6 per cent respectively to employees now earning 55 and 60 cents an hour. Salaried workers will receive a 10 per cent cut.

Officers of the union, in urging the men to accept a cut, stated that the Montreal Tramways faced a $1,200,000 deficit for 1933 and that savings of $500,000 were seen in acceptance of the wage reduction.

Passenger traffic of the company fell off in the first 8 months of the current year, dropping 9 per cent from the same period last year. Gross income in the same period was off 8 per cent totalling $8,919,514.

Winnipeg Electric Co. Profit Up Last Month

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Operating income of Winnipeg Electric Co. during November last showed a minor improvement as far as net revenue was concerned, while cumulative returns to date indicate that earnings are somewhat behind those reported in 1931.

During the past month gross revenue totalled $483,973 compared to $491,576 in the same month last year. Operating expenses were cut from $330,357 to $321,680, leaving a net operating income of $162,293 as against $161,219 in November, 1931.

For the eleven months of the current year Winnipeg Electric's gross revenue totalled $5,121,541, down from $5,310,294 for the same period of the previous year. Expenses were reduced from $3,730,677 to $3,582,151 currently, leaving a net income from operations of $1,539,390. This compares with $1,579,617 for the eleven months period of 1931.

Canadian Pacific Railway to Close Place Viger Hotel

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Canadian Pacific Railway has announced that its hotel in Montreal, the Place Viger, will be closed in January. Latest figures available show that the company carried the property at $951,486 in its books.

The decision does not come as a surprise. In the last annual report of the C. P. R. it was stated that closure of the Place Viger was under consideration and that it would be shut down if business did not improve.

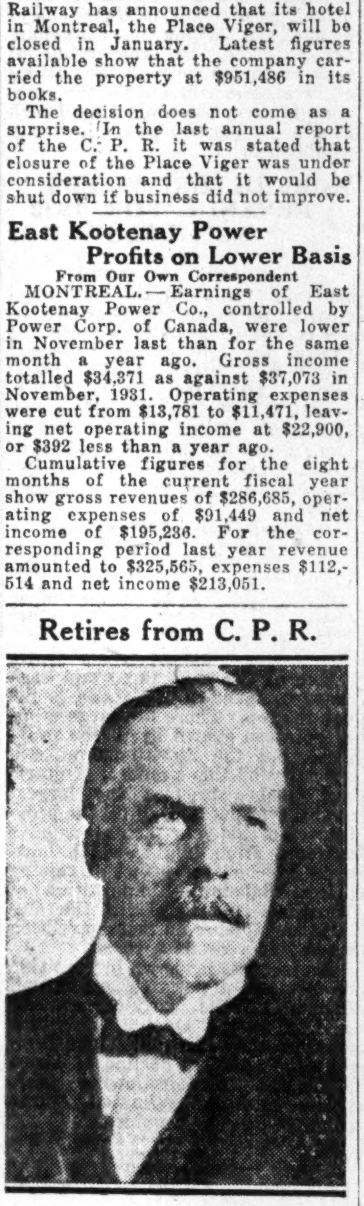
East Kootenay Power Profits on Lower Basis

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Earnings of East Kootenay Power Co., controlled by Power Corp. of Canada, were lower in November last than for the same month a year ago. Gross income totalled $34,371 as against $37,073 in November, 1931. Operating expenses were cut from $13,781 to $11,471, leaving net operating income at $22,900, or $392 less than a year ago.

Cumulative figures for the eight months of the current fiscal year show gross revenues of $286,685, operating expenses of $91,449 and net income of $195,236. For the corresponding period last year revenue amounted to $325,565, expenses $112,514 and net income $213,051.

Retires from C. P. R.



A. D. MACTIER

Vice-president of Eastern Lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who is retiring from the company upon reaching the age limit of 65. It is not the intention to appoint a successor at this time.

NEWFOUNDLAND BARTERS TIMBER FOR U. K. COAL

76,000 Tons of Pit Props Traded for 40,000 Tons of Coal

Newfoundland has completed successfully a barter with a Welsh producing company of props for coal pits against coal. The contract calls for delivery of 40,000 long tons of Welsh coal to the Newfoundland Railway against delivery of 76,000 cords of spruce and fir pit props to Gueret, Lewellyn and Merrett, of Cardiff, Wales.

This is said to be the first barter transaction executed by a United Kingdom firm in hundreds of years. No price consideration was mentioned in the contract entered into by the two parties.

Steamers Chartered

Steamers that are chartered to carry coal to Newfoundland, will, for the most part, freight Newfoundland's pit props to Great Britain. These props will be landed in South Wales ports. It is probable that some steamers on the St. Lawrence route, returning from Montreal, will call at Newfoundland ports for pit props. The railway is to provide free wharfage for steamers taking coal to Newfoundland, and is to discharge cargoes from such steamers free of cost to the coal company.

Of the 40,000 tons of coal, 11,000 tons will be landed at St. John's, 5,000 at Argentia, 8,000 at Clarenville, 9,000 at Lewisport and 7,000 at Humbermouth. Shipment of this coal from South Wales will be made in May, June, July, August and September of 1933. Delivery of the pit props is to be made by Oct. 31, 1933.

Contracts For Props

Contracts have already been let by the Newfoundland Railway for 80,400 tons of wood at $2.50 a ton to the contractors. The average weight of a cord of fir and spruce, as actually weighed, is 4,356 pounds. Contractors estimate a shrinkage in weight of 10 per cent or say 440 pounds. Thus, taking 76,000 long tons of wood as the amount contracted to be delivered at South Wales, the amount to be cut and shipped will have to be in the neighborhood of 85,000 tons. This would indicate a cost to the railway $212,500 to supply its half of the contract plus transportation costs. This amounts to $4.62 a ton on the quantity of coal concerned in the exchange, plus transportation charges.

Negotiations between the two parties started at the Ottawa Imperial Economic Conference last summer. It is thought that if the present arrangement works out satisfactorily the contract may be extended over a period of years, and other products may be exchanged on the same plan with other parties.

TRADE STRANGLED BY HIGH TARIFFS

Sir Auckland Geddes Comments on N. Y. Copper Conference

"I think that the probability now is that there will be no agreement among the world producers of copper for some time" was the comment of Sir Auckland Geddes, chairman of the board of the Rhokana Corp., one of the largest interests in the Northern Rhodesia copper field, upon his recent return from the New York conference of the world copper producers.

"There were great difficulties to be overcome. The situation was difficult enough a year ago but since the United States has blocked its ports against foreign copper by the imposition of a prohibitive tariff the difficulties have become much worse," he continued. As to the future price of copper, he said he could make no forecast that would mean anything. Like all primary products, improvement would depend to a great extent upon the recovery in world trade.

"It is my view," said Sir Auckland, "that more even than international debts and debt payments, what is strangling world trade today is prohibitive tariffs.

"One nation after another has proceeded, by imposing prohibitive dues, to imitate the United States and to establish a firm blockade on its own ports against the produce of other countries. Until this process is reversed I can see no hope of world economic recovery. This does not mean that in my view British tariffs may not be helpful from the purely national point of view because of the impossibility of one free trade country existing in a highly protectionist world, but it does mean that it is in our interest as a great primary producer that at the earliest possible moment the British power to impose tariffs should be used as a lever in negotiations to secure the lowering of the tariffs throughout the world."

See Record For Saint John

The Port of Saint John may break all past records in grain handling this winter, judging by the amount of grain already in transit. Figures on grain to be received during December indicate that the peak for that month, of 7,319,500 bushels, recorded in December, 1928, will be exceeded by probably a million bushels.

Public Utility Earnings

Brazilian Traction

	1932	1931	Decr.
Nov.	$	$	$
Gr. earn.	2,189,356	2,408,855	219,499
Op. exps.	961,875	1,038,809	76,934
Net earns.	1,227,481	1,370,046	152,565
Aggr. gross fr. Jan. 1	27,126,709	32,474,585	5,347,876
Aggr. net fr. Jan. 1	15,610,242	19,561,546	3,951,304

Canada Northern Power

November:	1932	1931	Increase
	$	$	$
Gross earn. ..	300,021	289,177	10,844
Oper. expp. ..	87,293	91,423	*4,130
Net earn. ...	212,728	197,754	14,974
11 Mos. end. Nov. 30:			
Gross earn. ..	3,137,848	3,046,506	91,342
Oper. exp. ..	977,113	980,237	*3,124
Net earn.	2,160,735	2,066,269	94,468

*Decrease.

Railway Earnings

Canadian National Railways

	1932	1931	Decr.
Nov.	$	$	$
Gr. rev.	11,742,329	15,290,993	3,548,664
Op. exp.	10,703,747	13,206,511	2,502,763
Net. rev.	1,038,581	2,084,481	1,045,900
Op. ratio	91.15%	86.37%	
11 Mos.:			
Gr. rev.	133,156,206	163,862,574	30,706,368
Op. exp.	122,992,035	156,370,574	33,378,539
Net rev.	10,164,170	7,491,999	*2,672,171
Op. ratio	92.36%	95.43%	

*Increase.

Jamaica Public Service Revenue Down Last Month

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Reporting sterling income at parity in Canadian dollars, Jamaica Public Service shows a small drop in net revenue during November. Gross income totalled $65,219 and net operating revenue $27,871 during the past month. For November, 1931, gross operating revenue amounted to $67,322 and net income $26,667.

For the twelve months ended November, 1932, gross earnings were $791,007. After prior charges net operating revenue totalled $320,492, which was further reduced to $208,677 after taking care of interest and other charges. For the preceding twelve months gross income totalled $832,301, net operating revenue $339,179 and balance $230,224.

Distillers Corp. Deny Plans for Glass Plant

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Distillers Corp.-Seagram Ltd. have no intention of establishing a plant for the manufacture of bottles to take care of their needs. An official statement to this effect has been issued by the company following the report that Distillers were negotiating for a feldspar property in Quebec and that a plant would be erected at either Belleville or Brockville.

Dodge Manufacturing Take on New Products

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Arrangements have been concluded whereby the Toronto plant of the Dodge Manufacturing Co. has started production of the complete line of products of the Portable Machinery Co., of York, Pa. The Dodge Co. will manufacture the American concern's products for Canadian and other British Empire markets.

McColl Storage Facilities at Fort William Ready

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — McColl-Frontenac Oil Co. has completed construction of its 2,500,000-gallon storage unit at Fort William which is expected to facilitate distribution of the company's products in Western Canada. McColl refineries are located at Toronto and Montreal; oil and gasoline are now shipped from these points to the head of the lakes. The company operates three vessels in lake service during the season of navigation.

Wholesale Trade in Sherbrooke

Sherbrooke, whose population at the census is given as 28,933, had 37 wholesale establishments in 1930, with 360 employees, payroll $574,100, net sales $9,087,800. There were 16 wholesalers and one importer who employed 288 persons paid $443,700 and their net sales were $6,780,800. There were 5 bulk tank stations, with 20 employees, payroll $33,600 and net sales $729,300. The 10 manufacturers' sales branches had 39 employees, payroll $64,800, net sales $930,400.

Montreal City Bank Maintains Regular Bonus

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Though chartered banks in Canada have reduced dividends and dropped "extras," Montreal City and District Savings Bank has maintained an even course. With recent declaration of the usual $3 quarterly dividend at this time, the bank, has declared a regular half yearly bonus of $1 a share. Total disbursements in 1932 have been $14 a share, the same as in the previous year.

The bank confines its operations to a limited area as its name implies; the only branch located outside of Montreal is in Verdun. The bank's charter was amended two years ago to permit expansion; previously activities had to be confined to the City of Montreal. No new units have been added to the 21 branches during the past year.

Annual report will be published in February. In 1931 earnings on the $2,000,000 of capital stock were equal to $18.15 a share. Payments totalling $14 a share have been made for the past three years.

Stamp Money

Bankers may think they have to handle large amounts of currency under present conditions, but the proposal for the use of "stamp money," made by Professor Irving Fisher of Yale University at a recent lecture at Toronto, would surely add to the troubles of the already harassed tellers Perhaps clerks would be willing to sacrifice themselves to the welfare of business conditions in the country, which, Professor Fisher says, would improve almost immediately.

Briefly, the scheme is to issue notes with 52 spaces on the back for fixing of stamps each week. For each dollar face value of the note, a two cent stamp would have to be affixed, say on Wednesdays, each week to maintain the negotiability of the notes, and this would keep the bills circulating quickly to evade payment of the levy each Wednesday. Thus the money would be exchanged for goods and services as fast as possible and would bestir buyers from their lethargy; especially on Mondays and Tuesdays. The issuing authorities would also get a revenue of $1.04 for each dollar during one year. This "stamp money" plan was first thought out by an Argentine business man, and Professor Fisher has adopted it enthusiastically. We have not yet learned what could be done about coins which would be much in demand if no such provision attached to them. Cheques would also have to be provided for in some way. Then there is the possibility that some one might slip a note into the collection plate at church without the necessary stamps attached.

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News of Investment Markets

ONTARIO SHOWS LARGER DEFICIT OF $1,975,000

No Provision Made for Debt Retirement Out of Income

EXCHANGE COST HIGH

Direct Relief Payments of $3,950,000 Will be Spread Over Five-Year Period

A deficit of $1,975,000 is revealed for Ontario in the pre-sessional financial statement issued by Hon. E. A. Dunlop, provincial treasurer, for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1932. This compares with an estimated surplus for the year of $365,000 provided in the budget and a deficit of $457,000 in the previous fiscal year. No provision is made for debt retirement under the plan adopted in 1927 for systematic retirement of the then existing debt out of revenues over a period of 40 years. Had this provision been made in the past two fiscal years the annual deficits would have been increased by some $3,000,000.

Ordinary revenues of the province in the year ended Oct. 31, 1932, are shown at $54,186,000, $204,000 under revenues in 1930-31. Ordinary expenditures are shown at $39,467,000, a reduction of $3,128,000 over the previous fiscal period. The saving effected in ordinary expenditures is offset, however, by increase of $2,138,000 in interest on public debt to $13,555,000 and the $2,330,000 paid in exchange on interest and principal payments that were met in U. S. funds. In 1930-31 exchange cost the province only $95,000.

Debt Not Stated

As in 1931, the pre-sessional statement makes no reference to the total debt of the province which has been increased during the past year. Ontario has sold some $60,000,000 of bonds or short term notes during the current year while bonds have matured and been retired to the extent of some $3,000,000 excluding short term loans. The pre-sessional statement indicates that the province's share of relief expenditures during the past year has been $13,250,000 of which $9,300,000 is on account of municipal and provincial works which will be capitalized as public works, and $3,950,000 is on account of direct relief which is regarded as an emergency expenditure to be written off in equal annual installments over a five-year period.

With an adjustment for refund of fines and Old Age Pensions, departmental expenditures would show a decrease of $4,626,000 as compared with expenditures in the previous year. All departments and services spent less in the past year with the exception of the Northern Development Department. Revenues generally were down from those of 1930-1931, the principal decreases being Liquor Control Board profits, $755,000; permits, $215,000; Succession duties, $3,370,000; land transfer tax and law stamps, $220,000; companies incorporation fees, $100,000; lands and forests, $915,000, and game and fisheries, $100,000.

Exchange Cost High

Without the extraordinary charge of $2,330,000 for New York exchange and an additional $809,000 representing one-fifth of direct employment relief expenditures it is claimed that the year would have shown a surplus of $1,164,000. This does not provide for the continuation of the province's debt retirement scheme.

Unemployment relief, it is stated, is a major universal problem resulting from the present chaotic economic conditions. Whatever method may be ultimately adopted to cope with this problem in the future, it cannot be relegated to the background with the return of normal conditions. The methods adopted during the past three years have been expedients. During the past year, the province disbursed in respect of unemployment, $26,526,000 of which there was paid to municipalities on account of approved municipal works the sum of $6,064,000; for direct relief, $7,856,000 and on Trans-Canada Highway, roads in Northern Ontario and for other provincial works, $12,608,000. Of these amounts the Dominion Government will reimburse the province to the extent of 50 per cent for municipal works and direct relief; 50 per cent for Trans-Canada Highway and 40 per cent for other provincial works.

The position for the year recently closed is summarized below:—

	Budget Estimate	1931-32	1930-31	—Decrease +Increase
Ordinary revenue	$56,005,000	$54,186,000	$54,390,000	—$ 204,000
Ordinary expenditure, exclusive of public debt & unemployment relief	37,920,000	30,467,000	42,595,000	*—3,128,000
Unemployment relief	2,500,000	809,000	790,000	+19,000
Public debt charges, interest, etc	13,560,000	13,555,000	11,367,000	+2,188,000
Exchange	1,660,000	2,330,000	95,000	+2,235,000
	$55,640,000	$56,161,000	$54,847,000	+$1,314,000
Deficit	....	$ 1,975,000	$ 457,000	
Surplus	$ 365,000	....	....	

*This figure is increased to $4.626,000 with adjustment for refund of fines and old age pension payments.

Canadian Funded Debts Now Total $7,602,737,481

Figures Compiled by A. E. Ames & Co. Show 47.58 p.c. Payable in Canadian Funds, 42.79 p.c. in United States Funds, and 9.62 p.c. in Sterling

The funded indebtedness of Canadian borrowers, governments, municipalities and corporations is $7,602,737,481 according to figures compiled by A. E. Ames & Co. Of this total 42.79 per cent is payable in United States funds, 47.58 per cent is payable in Canadian funds and 9.62 per cent is payable in Sterling. In the past it has been difficult to obtain a complete statement showing the amount of Canadian bonds outstanding and payable in various currencies as well as the amount required annually for interest charges.

The figures presented are the result of an investigation recently completed by A. E. Ames & Co. In all cases the official records have been searched, and terms of payment analyzed except for municipal debentures where estimates, based on questionnaires, have been calculated. In view of the care with which the compilation was made it is believed the figures are as accurate as any such statement can be.

Due to optional payment clauses in many Canadian bonds providing for payment in appropriate currencies in Canada and/or United States and/or Great Britain the investigation necessarily proceeded upon the assumption that the holder would request payment in the most valuable currency. Thus, in the case of a bond payable at the option of the holder in Canadian or United States dollars the assumption was made that payment would be requested in the latter currency in order to realize the prevailing premium on American funds. All tabulations show the respective amounts at par of exchange in the currency of the country where it has been assumed payment will be made.

TOTAL CANADIAN BONDS AND DEBENTURES OUTSTANDING

	Total	Payment Distribution: Payable in U. S. Funds	Payable in Canadian Funds	Payable in Pounds Sterling
Dominion of Canada:				
Direct obligations	$2,600,676,637	$ 396,040,900	$1,893,967,600	$311,668,137
Gtd. obligations	803,718,754	621,820,848	59,750,000	122,147,886
Provinces of Canada:				
Direct obligations	1,170,779,816	769,579,436	328,534,394	72,665,986
Gtd. obligations	222,083,805	56,074,826	91,750,935	74,258,544
Municipal. of Canada	1,323,094,066	314,945,200	914,540,546	93,608,320
Corporations	1,482,384,423	1,095,914,038	329,132,120	57,338,265
Total	$7,602,737,481	$3,253,374,748	$3,617,675,595	$731,687,138

Percentage Distribution

	Total	Payable in U. S. Funds	Payable in Canadian Funds	Payable in Pounds Sterling
Dominion of Canada:				
Direct obligations	100%	15.19%	72.82%	11.98%
Gtd. obligations	100%	77.37%	7.43%	15.20%
Provinces of Canada:				
Direct obligations	100%	65.73%	28.06%	6.21%
Gtd. obligations	100%	25.25%	41.31%	33.44%
Municipalities of Canada	100%	23.80%	69.12%	7.07%
Corporations	100%	73.93%	22.20%	3.87%
Total	100%	42.79%	47.58%	9.62%

Sugar Refiners' Operations Approximate Level of 1931

Manufactures and Shipments Slightly Lower in First 11 Months — Atlantic Sugar Sinking Fund Accelerated by Preferred Dividends

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Operations of Canadian sugar refiners have been on a slightly lower basis in 1932 as compared with the previous year, figures covering the first 11 months of the year showing a decline in manufactures and shipments. The decrease, however, was not severe and it is expected that earnings of Atlantic Sugar Refineries and Acadia Sugar Refining Co. will compare favorably with those of the previous period.

These companies, which represent the most popular mediums for public investment interest in the industry, have fared well in recent years. They have been able to secure practically the whole of the domestic market and through application of dumping clauses by the government have been able to combat ruinous price competition from foreign sources. The result has been that earnings of Canadian refiners have been maintained at relatively satisfactory levels, allowing increased distribution to shareholders. Atlantic Sugar Refineries has been reorganized and holders of old preferred shares are now receiving dividends suspended since 1920. Acadia Sugar Refining Co. is paying regularly on its preferred stock in addition to distributions on account of arrears in dividends. Shareholders waited from 1916 to 1926 to 1930 for inauguration of disbursements on the latter.

Manufactures Slightly Lower

Decline in manufacturing operations in the first 11 months of 1932 is revealed by the fact that up to December 3 total manufactures of refined sugar in Canada were 894,944,537 pounds against 920,519,572 pounds in the same period in the previous year. Shipments in the same period were 881,095,223 pounds compared with 894,510,153 pounds in 1931.

Exports, which played an important part in sugar refiners' activites years ago have dwindled steadily and have been negligible for a number of years. In the first 11 months of 1932 they totalled 8,630,500 pounds down from 13,844,400 reported in the same period in 1931. Imports also dropped amounting to 2,894,000 pounds against 19,047,800 pounds in the first 11 months of last year.

Earnings Are Improved

Extent of the improvement in net earnings of Atlantic Sugar and Acadia Sugar in recent years is indicated in the following table:

Atlantic Sugar Refineries

1931	$1,089,615
1930	1,104,721
1929	713,862
1928	623,495
1927	678,449

Acadia Sugar Refining Co.

1931	$ 634,394
1930	466,984
1929	378,720
1928	398,484
1927	316,926

Atlantic Sugar Changes

Of these two companies, balance sheet of Atlantic Sugar Refineries at the end of 1932 will show radical changes from the previous year. Not only will it reflect the change in capital structure effected last year but it will also show substantial reductions in total of general mortgage bonds which were outstanding to the extent of $3,551,247 at the end of last year.

In the first place, the trust deed surrounding this issue stipulated that no preferred dividends could be paid until total funded debt was reduced to $3,000,000. Since preferred payments have been inaugurated it is evident that the general mortgage issue has been lowered by at least $551,247. But the trust deed further stipulates that if any dividends are paid an equal sum shall be applied to sinking fund. Accordingly each quarterly disbursement of $19,442 on the 11,111 shares of 7 per cent preferred indicates a similar sum being applied through sinking fund toward redemption and payment of the general mortgage bonds. This issue, incidentally, is now the company's senior security; a former issue of first mortgage bonds having been retired during the past year.

Retire General Mortgages

It will not take many years to eliminate the general mortgage bonds entirely leaving the $911,102 of 5 per cent debenture stock as the senior issue. Each year, beginning with 1933, the sum of $400,000 must be applied toward sinking fund on the general mortgages. To this must be added $77,777 representing the 7 per cent dividend on the preferred stock if it is maintained or a total of $477,777 annually to be applied toward redemption of the issue. At this rate the general mortgages would be retired in less than seven years, though previous policies of the company would indicate that their redemption may be more rapid The issue matures in 1941.

Bond Tenders

Jan. 20, Saint Marc de Figuery. $3,000, 6 per cent, 15 year, serial bonds. Anselme Roy, sec.-treas.

Colombia Bond Group Creates More Depositaries

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Additional depositaries have been named by the committee set up to look after the interests of holders of external dollar bonds of the Republic of Colombia, departments and municipalities. In addition to the federal bonds, the committee is looking after the interests of holders of bonds issued by the Antioquis, Caldas, Cauca Valley, Cundinamarca, Santander, Tolima departments, City of Bogota, and Bogota, Cali and Medellin municipalities.

The committee is stressing the need of united action and point out that for the first nine months of this year Colombia had a favorable balance of trade of $33,452,374 and that large quantities of coffee had been sold to the United States, thus providing gold exchange.

Payments Due on Canadian Funded Debt in 1933

	Total Principal	Total Interest	Payable in Can. Funds Principal	Payable in Can. Funds Interest	Payable in U.S. Funds Principal	Payable in U.S. Funds Interest	Payable in Sterling Principal	Payable in Sterling Interest
January	$ 7,012,118	$ 33,261,335	$ 4,680,809	$ 7,511,738	$ 2,331,309	$ 16,250,662	....	$ 9,498,935
February	1,308,111	16,070,034	1,026,822	7,508,776	281,789	7,604,228	....	957,080
March	7,301,533	19,931,984	3,776,532	7,526,193	3,525,001	11,438,725	....	967,066
April	9,820,478	35,360,055	3,668,376	13,195,511	6,152,102	17,582,724	....	4,581,820
May	9,777,887	47,154,784	3,460,534	33,536,927	5,586,853	11,722,590	$730,000	1,895,267
June	16,930,512	29,145,515	11,904,373	14,291,095	5,026,139	13,812,942	....	1,041,478
July	5,666,604	33,157,170	2,946,295	7,386,910	2,653,409	16,334,706	66,900	9,485,554
August	1,575,183	16,043,481	1,431,433	7,493,523	143,750	7,592,928	....	957,030
September	1,036,330	19,891,188	778,421	7,512,992	257,909	11,421,120	....	957,076
October	5,405,974	34,330,749	3,853,089	12,239,654	1,552,885	17,509,275	....	4,581,820
November	81,569,839	47,606,936	2,563,442	33,527,660	79,006,397	12,198,062	....	1,881,214
December	175,092,051	28,950,754	172,216,818	14,121,232	2,875,233	13,788,044	....	1,041,478
Total	$322,496,120	$360,903,985	$212,306,444	$165,802,211	$109,392,776	$157,256,006	$796,900	$37,845,768

Obligations of the Dominion of Canada, the various provinces and municipalities and Canadian corporations, due in 1933 will total $683,400,105 in 1933 according to the above figures compiled by A. E. Ames & Co. The amount of principal and interest coming due each month is shown in total and also according to the currency in which payment is provided.

TWO NEW TRUSTS PRESAGE TREND TO MANAGEMENT

Investment Companies Discard Restrictions of Fixed Trusts

DEPEND ON BRAINS

Opportunities Seen in Low Prices Prevailing on Securities; Have New Developments

Public offering of the shares of two new investment trusts in Canada during the past month gives some indication that there may be a renewed interest in this type of security, an interest that has been practically dormant since the first part of 1931. Both of the new trusts are of the management type and both have features that indicate a trend in trust organizations. Renewed activity in the investment trust field is also noticeable in New York.

The sorry record of the majority of investment trusts in the past three and a half years together with the relative lack of marketability of most investment trust shares has caused marked antipathy on the part of the investing public to stocks of such companies, particularly those of the management type. That there is a serious sales resistance to be overcome in successfully marketing the shares of the new trusts is admitted by the sponsors who, however, are confident that with securities selling at the present low level excellent opportunities are presented to efficient managements of investment trusts with a good liquid position. In selling their shares attention is given to gaining the confidence of more important investors rather than to the investing public as a whole.

Show Several Changes

The fixed trust plan which sought to eliminate management as much as possible has been subject to so many changes during the past year and a half, due to the failure of mechanical safeguards operating under abnormal economic conditions that it is not surprising that the newly formed trusts are based on the management idea. Various restrictions are imposed on the management but a good deal of latitude is given in the selection of investments.

One development in which the fixed trust shows its influence on the new trusts is so-called "open-end" type of structure in which provision is made for an initial authorized capitalization of a large number of shares which will become outstanding only as they are actually sold. The unit structure of the fixed trust, which provided for an unlimited sale of shares through issuing new units, is absent, but the capitalization is sufficiently large to permit continuous sale of shares over a considerable period. The market price of the shares is comparatively low at $3 to $5 in contrast to the higher prices prevailing on new stock offerings in 1929. Here again the low-priced fixed trust shares have had an influence although the extent to which securities have been deflated since 1929 enables a lower price to be put on the new shares.

Of the two new investment trusts offered recently in Canada, the first, Corporate Investors Ltd., is purely Canadian in its sponsorship and management. The second, Canadian Investment Fund Ltd., has several prominent Canadians on the board of directors but is sponsored by a New York investment house which, in addition to distributing the company's stock in Canada and the United States, will supervise its investments.

Invest for Income

Corporate Investors Ltd., with an authorized capital of 1,000,000 no par value common shares, will follow a policy of investing for income and the application of capital profits to building up a reserve for reinvestment along the principles followed by the successful British trusts. Dividends to the company's shareholders will be paid only out of dividends and interest received on invested funds. Of the funds which the company has for investment not less than 80 per cent must be invested in securities of corporations which have been in existence for more than five years and which have paid common stock dividends for not less than three years immediately prior to their purchase, in cash or in government, municipal or corporation bonds, legal for investment by life insurance companies. Not more than 20 per cent of the company's funds can be invested in securities which do not fall in the above categories. This latter provision is made to enable the company to invest in securities appearing to offer unusual opportunities. At the present time funds are all invested in bonds which were purchased at prices lower than current markets.

Canadian Investment Fund Ltd. has an authorized capital of 5,000,000 special shares and 1,000 ordinary shares both of $1 par value. Both classes of shares rank equally except that the special shares have exclusive right to elect the directors. The provision for redemption of the shares is novel in a management trust and apparently is a development of the liquidating feature of the majority of fixed trusts. It provides that if the company has a surplus, the holders of special shares can have their stock redeemed upon request at the liquidating value. No indication is given that there will be any charges or fees for this service.

Profits on Exchange

It is estimated that more than half of the Canadian Investment Fund Shares will be sold in the United States on the principle that with the discount prevailing on the Canadian dollar it will be advantageous to buy Canadian securities. Investment will be largely in securities of Canadian companies and of American companies doing a substantial business in Canada. As indicated in the offering circular this is the first investment company to be formed with the primary purpose of investing United States funds in Canadian securities. Shares may be issued at any time if sold at the approximate liquidating value based on current market value of the company's assets. This indicates pricing of the shares similar in some degree to the arrangement which prevailed on fixed trust shares.

Investment restrictions provide that not more than 5 per cent of the company's assets may be invested in securities of any one issuer excepting the Dominion of Canada and the United States. The above restriction is only effective however if one-third or more of the shares object and since it would be expensive and difficult to get concerted action from this percentage of the shares the apparent restriction is really no restriction at all. A list of securities owned by the company is to be available to shareholders at all times except that the management may withhold at its discretion information as to securities constituting 10 per cent of the company's holdings if such securities have been held for less than six months.

Charges Differ

Both Corporate Investors Ltd. and Canadian Investment Fund Ltd. are prohibited from trading on margin or selling securities short. Neither company may deal with its directors or officers acting as principals in the purchase or sale of any security. Management of Corporate Investors Ltd. is in the hands of the directors while practical management of Canadian Investment Fund Ltd. appears to be with the firm of Calvin Bullock which sponsored the trust.

Directors of Canadian Investment Fund Ltd. are to receive 7½ per cent per annum of the net profits of the company or a minimum of $1,200 each. The firm of Calvin Bullock is also to receive 7½ per cent of the net profits of the company for information, advice and supervision of the company's investments. This fee is to be determined and paid quarterly but only to the extent that there are available accumulated net profits from the sale of securities after deducting all charges against such profits and after deducting any unrealized depreciation. Full details of the manner in which the management fee is computed are not clear.

Remuneration of directors of Corporate Investors Ltd. will be one quarter of one per cent of the total assets of the company when assets amount to $500,000 up to $1,000,000 and will be increased by one-eighth of one per cent of the amount by which assets exceed $1,000,000. No provision has been made for any remuneration for the board until assets amount to $500,000. It is understood that no charge is being made for management of the trust at the present time and that management charges will be at the discretion of the directors.

Both of the above mentioned Canadian investment trusts are basing their main sales appeal on the ability of intelligent management to take advantage of low security prices now prevailing on the assumption that improvement in security prices is bound to come at some future date. The exhaustive trust agreements which protected the fixed trust from personal supervision of the portfolio have been discarded and return has been made to the more simple set-ups of the old time management trusts, with such changes, however, as will bring the trusts more in line with current requirements.

Blue Quartz Mines To Seek Finances

Share Interest of H. C. Crow an Interesting Angle of Capital Structure of Reorganized Company

Interest in Blue Quartz Gold Mines is being revived by its president, Horace C. Crow, who plans making announcement of further financial arrangements next week. The Cartwright Gold Fields, which owned some 600,000 shares in Blue Quartz, is surrendering its charter and its Blue Quartz holdings are being distributed on the basis of 1¼ shares for each share of Cartwright held. H. C. Crow was one of the vendors of properties to the Cartwright Gold Fields and as such received about one third of the shares issued and will accordingly receive Blue Quartz shares pro rata.

Blue Quartz Gold Mines, Ltd., was incorporated in 1921, statements at the time being that it was formed to acquire certain holdings of Cartwright Goldfields, Ltd., and La Santa Lucia Gold Mines. The return to the Provincial Secretary, however, shows that of the $3,000,000 authorized stock $2,000,000 in stock was given to the vendors for the claims turned over as well as some money and that in 1928 an additional $200,000 of the stock was given to H. C. Crow and Dr. Tuck for additional claims, leaving only $800,000 in treasury shares to sell to the public.

Increases Capitalization

In the spring of 1928 the company acquired supplementary letters patent which permitted it to issue share warrants with respect to fully paid up shares upon deposit of the share certificates, the depositors thereupon receiving share warrants with coupons payable to bearer for dividends or other rights which might later be declared upon the shares specified. On the statement that 90 per cent of the company's stock had been subscribed and more than 50 per cent paid for, supplementary letters patent were also granted raising authorized capital from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 shares of $1 par value.

Selling of these shares has proceeded during the last ten years.

An advertisement early in 1928 stated that "the expenditure of private funds amounting to $575,000 has proved Blue Quartz as a mine of assured production." Early in 1927 plans for a 200-ton mill were reported and at intervals during the last decade highly encouraging reports were given to the public and to the shareholders.

Vendors Shares

In view of the advertisement that the expenditure of private funds amounting to $575,000 had been made, it is interesting to note how the 2,200,000 shares given to vendors of property was distributed. The vendor of claims in 1921 to Blue Quartz is shown as J. F. Loudon, who received 2,000,000 shares and $50,000 cash, nominating these shares to be delivered among others to the following:

	Shares
H. C. Crow, sales manager	200,000
H. C. Crow	100,000
Cartwright Goldfields	600,000
La Santa Lucia Gold	400,000
H. C. Crow (in trust)	119,500
J. H. W. Crow	50,000
E. C. Crow	50,000
Dr. J. A. Tuck	50,000
Dr. J. A. Tuck	100,000
Harry Hibbard	50,000
Jacob Bennett	60,000
C. H. Taylor	50,000
D. A. Marshall	50,000

Marshall, E. C. Crow, J. H. W. Crow, Hibbard are shown as resident in England and so are a dozen others who received less amounts than 50,000 shares. John Loudon, nominal vendor, received 500 shares.

The mine is at Painkiller Lake. Six of the claims owned by the company are shown as either wholly or partly under water and their value would depend on the results of work on other claims. Dr. J. B. Tyrrell, well known geologist examined the company's property several years ago with the view to interesting his principals. He did nothing further and it is not known that developments have altered the outlook.

Shares outstanding at the end of 1931 are shown as 2,956,208 shares of which 756,208 shares would be treasury shares as compared with 656,208 treasury shares at the end of 1928, an indication that 100,000 shares have been sold somewhere since 1928. Less than 12,000 treasury shares are shown as having been sold in 1928. The shares, the company states, have been sold all the way from 30 cents to $1.50 a share. They were offered early in 1928 at 50 cents a share. Earlier in the year the Provincial Secretary's Department was notified that H. C. Crow had offered to purchase 100,000 shares of the company at 30 cents a share.

Questions Asked

The Financial Post, while glad to publish the information given above, believes the shareholders should know much more concerning their company. In view of the fact that at the end of 1931 shares issued to vendors were three times as much as shares sold to the general public, shareholders would be greatly interested to know how many shares of the original allotment are now held by the principal officers of the company. They would be interested also in learning of the actual expenses met by holders of vendor's stock to justify such a huge allotment back in 1921, and they would like to hear from a conservative, independent source an opinion as to the prospects of the property and an estimate as to the funds necessary to test out these prospects.

CONSOLIDATED INDUSTRIES IMPROVES CURRENT POSITION

(Continued from page 1)

to be under $75,000 at the end of the fiscal year.

Collections during the year are regarded as satisfactory although general business conditions have not been conducive to normal promptness of payment. Accounts receivable have been reduced as have notes and contracts receivable.

Inventories have been greatly reduced during the past year and for radios, clocks, washing machines and ironers are at normal. While inventories of electrical refrigeration units are still large a good reduction has been effected in recent months and the 1933 season will start before the current fiscal year ends.

Has Reduced Costs

Prospects for early improvement in the market for electrical household appliances are not bright and demand for new radios will be limited by reduced consumer purchasing power. Major Hahn feels that the diversified lines produced by Consolidated Industries Ltd. will be a stabilizing factor in 1933 and in future years and will prove of material aid to the company while current market conditions exist. With price an important factor in selling the company's products under existing conditions, every attempt has been made to reduce costs to a point where products can be sold at low prices and yet return a profit.

Manufacturing operations have been consolidated during the current year and all production is centralized at the company's plant on Carlaw Ave., Toronto, where the head office is also located. Operations at the Dufferin St., Toronto, plant of the Norge Corp., a subsidiary, have been transferred to the Carlaw Ave. plant which has some 90,000 sq. ft. of floor space. The Carlaw Ave. plant is completely equipped for the production of all of the company's products, including electric refrigerators and radios. Substantial reductions have also been made in staff and merchandising plans of the company have been placed on a more conservative basis in line with prevailing markets.

Volume is Smaller

Unit volume of sales of new sets in the radio industry during 1932 has been only 20 per cent of the unit volume in 1931 but Consolidated Industries Ltd. has improved its position in the industry although prices have not been sufficient to enable a profit to be made. Unit sales of electric refrigerators are up in the current year as compared with 1931. Sales by Consolidated Industries Ltd. of electric ironers and electric washing machines are regarded as satisfactory for the first year of operation while sale of Hammond electric clocks is at a new high level.

The company's budget for 1933 anticipates reduced sales in most of the above lines but with reduced costs of operation in effect it is expected that the dollar volume of sales can drop by 40 per cent and still enable the company to break even. The budget is placed on a conservative basis and if sales are better than anticipated a fair profit can be shown in the next year. With an efficient plant, completely tooled, there is some possibility of the company turning out work for other companies in the radio and household appliance industry. Merchandising will be restricted to present lines with the exception of a new bridge table which is equipped to shuffle and deal the cards electrically.

Because of its complete manufacturing facilities the company is able to manufacture 95 per cent of its production in Canada and is therefore largely free from fluctuations in exchange rates.

Dominion Will Probably Aid Newfoundland

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA. — While there have been denials from Ottawa, it is learned on cabinet authority that the Dominion intends to co-operate, if necessary, with the British government to save Newfoundland from defaulting the interest on her bonds. An interest payment of $1,971,473 falls due January 1.

The Newfoundland government, it is understood, has about $500,000 available but cannot raise the balance. The intention is that the British and Canadian governments will put up one half each, and the figure published last week—namely, $739,500 for each government—is confirmed here. The transaction, so far as Ottawa is concerned, will be carried through pretty much as the advances to the western provinces have been carried through. Newfoundland treasury bills will be accepted at an interest rate equivalent to the price the Dominion must pay.

First All-Canadian Draws on Reserves

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Recent distribution of 30 cents a share payable on shares of First All-Canadian Trustee shares was derived from earned income to the extent of 23.21 cents and from reserve, 6.79 cents, indicating the decline sustained in revenue accruing from dividend paying stocks in its portfolio.

Out of the company's portfolio of 25 shares of Canadian common stocks, four have suspended dividend payments: Price Brothers and Co., Canadian Pacific Railway, International Nickel, and Consolidated Mining and Smelting.

Retail Trade in Sudbury

Sudbury's retail trade in 1930 exceeded ten million dollars. The 233 retail stores did business to the amount of $9,635,900, while the 85 service establishments recorded a turnover of $1,054,500. As in most cities the largest number of stores was in the food group, 63 establishments doing business amounting to $2,595,400.

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TORONTO, DECEMBER 31, 1932

BRITISH INDUSTRY AND CANADIAN MUNITIONS

N THE latter part of 1914 and several times in the later war ears, The Financial Post referred the extraordinary policy of ritish munitions manufacturers ing everything they could to event Canadian manufacturers om producing shells and other ar supplies. Few people believed e story and The Post was much iticized. For some obscure rean, the Post's articles were ought "pro-German."

The Post said that two men repsenting Canadian industry, Comodore Aemilius Jarvis, of Tonto, and W. W. Butler, of Canian Car and Foundry Co. and anadian Steel Foundries, Montal, had attended a meeting of e leading battleship and gun ople in England, including Vicks, Armstrong-Whitworth, etc., d told them what could be done Canada, and expressed their llingness to co-operate. At that me the British troops in France ere suffering for want of munions, but the Canadians were told ite frankly that the English anufacturers were quite able to ke care of all the demands. One presentative of Vickers went rther and told them that they uld do everything possible to event Canadian manufacturers tting into munitions production.

It happened that the managing itor of one of the MacLean pubations, Canadian Machinery, had d experience in munitions proction in England and was so tisfied that Canadian manufacrers could quickly adapt their ants that he began a series of ticles giving detailed instrucns and accurate specifications, ich helped Canada get into mutions manufacture.

In the current issue of Macn's Magazine, Colonel George A. ew confirms this extraordinary titude on the part of British unitions manufacturers from ofial sources. He quotes Christoer Addison, a member of the cabt, who was for a while Minister Munitions.

Col. Drew says:

> "It will be remembered that the itish armies faced a critical short- of artillery ammunition during summer of 1915. At the time was blamed on the lack of vision British statesmen. It is now dissed that in reality this shortage due to the greed of the armament nufacturers. Mr. Addison explains t contracts were let on the basis of production of a certain number rounds per week. The military thorities naturally counted on the nufacturers delivering the num- of rounds they undertook to proe and made their plans accordly, but Mr. Addison tells us that ne of the larger companies made mises they knew they could not fill in order to obtain all the concts and prevent other companies, o might afterward become competis, getting any part of this exmely profitable business . . ."

STATE IS TRUSTEE FOR MOTORISTS

N 1912 the automobile was the luxury of the few; today the tomobile is the every day necesy of practically everyone. But automobile without roads to n on is as useless an instrument a locomotive would be without rack.

The provinces and municipalities ve supplied the roadways. To extent of possibly 90 per cent their utility our excellent highys exist because the owners of tor cars need them and want m.

That being so it is thoroughly oper that the motorist should the annual charges for amoration of original costs, and for erest and upkeep. This the torists do through a special ies of taxes that are levied ely upon them alone. By the enious devices of licence fees ed on the relative ability of road truction of the different cars by gasoline taxes that bear ne relation to the amount that h car uses the roads, motorists for their highways. The state then, merely the trustee for the tor car owners in collecting their tributions to the central road d and in expending them to the t general advantage. On the rage in Canada, the provincial enues from motor vehicles about nce the provincial expenditures highways.

ince highway taxes are a contribution that motorists willingly pay to increase the usefulness of their investments in automobiles, are we right in considering them as taxes at all? Have we any right to charge the province of Ontario, for example, with extravagance and inefficiency, and with confiscation of our private resources through taxation, because it is spending $15,000,000 a year more on highways today than it spent 20 years ago? Not necessarily.

Governments make a mistake when they allow their highway revenues to go into the general provincial funds and disburse highway expenditures out of the same general funds, achieving some semblance of parity between them only by fortuitous accident. The revenues should be considered as a trust fund in the same way that workmen's compensation funds, and other special trust funds are so treated. And the fund should be administered by a board of trustees on which motorists, tourist authorities, and those who use the highways for commercial purposes should be in the majority.

GETTING COSTS DOWN

IT WAS in an attempt to be ironically humorous that a Toronto business man remarked the other day, "I'm going to lose less money this year on a very restricted volume of business than I lost last year with a larger turnover. Perhaps next year if business falls off enough I shall make a little money."

But instead of exaggerating he was telling the truth; most business concerns have cut their expenses to such a point that they can make money on any modest increase in turnover and most concerns could cut their expenses further to the point where they could make money even on a small volume of business.

Thus a large part of the readjustment that must precede better times has been accomplished. Debts are being written down in one way or another and expenses are being reduced. Boom time management has been knocked galley west. Taxes are an increasing item; the net total amount collected by governments in Canada this year will be less than last year but the percentage of total national income taken by governments will be larger and this represents the real weight of taxation.

The experienced economist never attempts a direct answer to the question "When will the upturn come?" He wants to know what the enquirer has in mind; different people have different ideas of what constitutes prosperity and people who grumbled about 1930 volumes would feel expansive once again if they could have the 1930 volume back, with the 1932 expense budget remaining in force.

There will be plenty of real prosperity when reasonable relationship has been established between the income and outgo of business, governments and individuals between prices and costs. This is deflation but it should not be forgotten that there are two roads to prosperity, deflation and inflation. It calls for nice judgment to decide which one should be taken under any particular circumstances. All the merit does not attach to one or to the other.

But while the great debate of inflation versus deflation goes on the process of deflation proceeds and to the extent that it represents a deflation of debts and costs it is bringing about the adjustment that is essential to a return of more stable trade.

Unfortunately combines in basic materials and labor unions to hold up prices and wages are still operating dictatorally. Can we have normal conditions until these two groups are deflated?

ECONOMICS TO ORDER FOR FRONT PAGES

IT DOES not do a man's economic notions any good to be known in newspaper headlines the world over as a great authority on monetary matters. Consider, for example, the case of John F. Darling, who goes about the Empire, but chiefly in Britain and Canada, proposing new currencies and speaking with all the authority that comes from being a British bank director. Mr. Darling has only to open his mouth to get front-page space in all the newspapers, to receive invitations to address all sorts of clubs and to have reporters dogging his footsteps for long interviews. He has become famous and that is where the trouble starts.

To maintain his reputation and his place on the front pages, Mr. Darling has to keep on feeding new ideas to the public. It is the exceptional story that is even a nine days' wonder. When interest in one of his proposals tapers off Mr. Darling has to be ready with another one.

There was that scheme of his for the "Rex," an interchangeable Empire currency. Then came a plan for the establishment of a minimum price for silver by Canada and other British countries which soon developed into outright bi-metallism. During the Imperial Economic Conference Mr. Darling kept all of these pots boiling and more than one bewildered newspaper correspondent from abroad, anxious for a story, listened to Mr. Darling for half an hour or so and then cabled home a column despatch on what the currency committee would recommend. But Mr. Darling unfortunately was not on the committee and was not even invited to present his views.

Such a rebuff means nothing to the man with a big idea and less than nothing to a man with many big ideas. Mr. Darling has again modified his currency proposals. He wants wheat added to gold and silver as a currency base.

No doubt our Prairie farmers would enjoy growing their own bank rolls and notes. It would be a fine thing too if a sudden demand for wheat as a currency base would take off the market the 400,000,000 bushels world surplus. And the owners of elevators would rather have governments rent storage space from them than from the banks and safe deposits companies.

The thing looks too good. There must be a catch in it. But it will at least get Mr. Darling on the front pages and that is where he loves to be.

WAGES AND TAXES

THE Regina Leader-Post evidently thinks that business men who cut salaries materially are contributing to the general burden of deflation. Says The Leader-Post:

> "Every salary cut reduces the ability of the person whose income is reduced to pay his taxes, his insurance, his payments on mortgages and interest.
>
> "It is obvious, however, that if salaries and wages are to come tumbling down, taxes, mortgages, interest payments, and all fixed indebtedness have to come tumbling with them."

What will ultimately happen to salaries and wages will be determined largely by what ultimately happens to the general price level. The same influence will shape the course of events in regard to land values and mortgage and other debts.

Salaries and wages are an element in the cost of production. If they are higher than the general level of prices and business warrants then the goods which carry them as part of the finished cost cannot be sold and unemployment results.

Business executives are nothing more than the medium through which changes in prices, wages, salaries, are communicated to the public. Their hands are forced by changing conditions.

Attempting to maintain salaries and wages at an artificial level in order to bolster up land values and tax rates simply will not work. The controllable factor is taxes.

THE CONSUMER PAYS

INEQUALITIES of the federal income tax as applied to public utilities has been pronounced by private companies at length and on numerous occasions. The fact that publicly owned organizations do not pay this impost has always been a sore point with the private companies who claim that they should be freed of this charge or that all systems be treated alike.

Montreal Light, Heat and Power Cons. point out that to date they have paid in income taxes $9,409,143, of which $808,360 was contributed last year. The latter amount is equivalent to 1/3 of a cent per kilowatt hour for electric lighting or 14 cents per thousand cubic feet of gas on all sales made in 1931.

Should customers of private companies have to pay this charge when customers of publicly-owned systems are exempt? The private operators and their customers do not think it is logical or fair. In order to remedy this injustice the Federal Government should put all utility systems on the same footing.

STILL MAKES PROFIT

THE annual statement of the Panama Canal, owned and operated by the United States government, shows a serious decline in revenue for the year to June 30, 1932. Nevertheless after paying all operating expenses, the canal earned a net operating profit of $11,751,896. As the total capital investment in the canal, including compound interest on construction funds, was $533,100,000, the United States government earned a return of slightly over 2 per cent on the capital invested.

Canadian canals, which are operated free of tolls, do not even pay operating expenses and the entire burden of interest on the funds invested is borne by the general taxpayer.

It is interesting that in the report of the governor of the Panama Canal for 1932 a strong argument is presented as to the essential justice of charging tolls at approximately the present level or even higher. It is pointed out that 53 per cent of the tolls are paid by foreign ships and that a lowering of the tolls would constitute a subsidy to foreign shipping. The governor points out that as a matter of national policy the effect of lower canal tolls on the railroads should be given careful consideration.

In this country we continue to assume that our canals are for the general benefit of the nation. Those who gain the direct and immediate benefit from their use pay nothing whatsoever to the people of Canada for that privilege.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It is argued now that there are too many doctors. Make it economists and we'll agree.

* * *

A safe 1933 forecast is that Russia will be buying Canadian wheat before spring.

* * *

When Karl Marx forecast the extinction of the middle class he probably foresaw the modern tax collector.

* * *

The U. S. government lists Canada among 33 countries "officially" off the gold standard. Will Mr. Bennett take this lying down?

* * *

It was front page news when New York stores added 15,000 to their Christmas payroll. But it wasn't front page news when the 15,000 were let out again.

* * *

The new 91-miles-an-hour train in Germany is painted violet and ivory. The Canadian National's radio cars were painted, suggestively, red.

POST-scripts

STRANGE things happen in the holiday season. We happened to be in a pet shop just before Christmas when an individual strode up to the counter and solemnly stated that he wanted to rent 15 goldfish for one evening. The storekeeper rose to the occasion and with equal solemnity said that such a procedure was possible. Prices were discussed, the transaction completed and the customer left with a small bucket containing his finny requirements. We sought details. "No," said the storekeeper, "he's not crazy. He's giving a dinner party and plans to put a goldfish in each finger bowl. Look nice, wouldn't it?" We left pondering the possibilities of placing guppy fish in cocktail glasses.

A STOCKBROKER, shattered by the shocks of business, has been taking a rest cure in a sanitarium. His broken nerves have been repaired and the doctor recently told him he could go home. "Write a letter to your friends," said the doctor, "tell them you'll be home by Christmas." The broker penned a joyful letter announcing his arrival and with hands trembling with excitement prepared to affix a moistened stamp to the envelope. Unfortunately the stamp slipped from his fingers and lighted on the back of a beetle on the carpet. With protruding eyes the patient watched the stamp's progress across the floor, up the wall and finally along the ceiling. He slowly tore up the letter. "Home by Christmas," he muttered, "that doctor must be crazy."

GOING through some old papers the other day we ran across a letter received on December 1, 1929. It was from an advertising agency executive who complained that the banks were barring recovery by their policy of advising manufacturers to prepare for even harder times. He told of one of his clients who had received a letter from his bank, advising canniness in all commitments, advising cautious purchases of raw materials, and forecasting curtailment in retail sales. The banker's letter went on to say that the drop in the stock market was but a forerunner of the serious depression that lay ahead.

The advertising agency who wrote us asked us to take up the matter editorially, to expose vigorously the harm the banks were doing by their cautious attitude toward loans and by spreading the idea that there was a depression ahead.

We remember receiving the letter. We filed it at the time without comment and refrained from writing the editorial that was suggested.

The advertising agent and his client no doubt still believe that the banks are responsible for the depression.

LAZY brains is the term adopted by a business man in explaining difficulties experienced by certain executives in company management today. This man has steered his company's ship through unprecedented storms in the past three years, an accomplishment which he attributes, without conceit, to the fact that he never allowed his brain to get out of training during times of prosperity. His claim is that when business is flourishing many men allow their brains to fall into a relative state of quiescence, to get out of training. Physical fitness, once lost, cannot be regained in a day and when reverses make a sudden call on mental alertness, lazy brains cannot immediately respond.

Last summer one corporation notified all its employees and officers that none must be seen on the golf links before 5 o'clock in the afternoon on any working day. This medicine was evidently administered as a panacea for lazy brains, but effects of such a step are not far-reaching. You can lead a horse to the water but you cannot make him drink. Similarly you can chain a man to his office chair but you can't make him think. There is only one cure for lazy brains and that lies with the patient himself. There are many, flung back on their own resources by adversity, who have been astonished at finding latent possibilities in their mental equipment, but they have lost valuable time in making the discovery. The brain that is in training, year in and year out, is a business asset which has no equal.

DURING the war it was a favorite device of the battling armies to attempt to shake the morale of the opposing troops by dropping pamphlets and other literature behind the enemy line. We have always doubted whether much good was ever accomplished in this manner. The soldiers no doubt read what the enemy had to say but read it in disbelief and cynicism.

Some people may, in the light of recent events, find it interesting to read what appeared on a pamphlet scattered by German airplanes back of the Canadian lines near Arras in 1917. Thrown into a drawer shortly after the Armistice along with a miscellany of wartime souvenirs, it came to light the other day when a member of The Financial Post staff was indulging in a little reminiscent rummaging. Here it is, slightly abbreviated:

> Look here you fellows. I don't want to tell you fairy tales and I don't want to try and change your opinion against your country. I know you fellow chaps stick to your country and I admire you for it. What I am going to tell you are nothing but facts.
>
> Do you realize what America's so-called help means to England? It means:
>
> ENGLAND'S FINANCIAL RUIN
>
> It means England is in the grip of a money-lender, the fiercest money-lender in the world. Do you really think that America, after lending England millions, is helping you for charity's sake?
>
> I would like to shake you chaps and wake you up. Open your eyes!
>
> No boys, this is not a question of Belgium or Alsace but an absolute question of
>
> AMERICAN BUSINESS.
>
> America means business and nothing but business. America is going to have her money back **with interest.**

The World at Large

An Occasional Department Discussing World Economic Affairs That Affect Canada

By F. S. C.

WAR DEBTS AGAIN

THE present situation in regard to war debts is most obscure. The unpleasant bickerings in connection with the December 15 payments left little clue as to what may happen to this vital international question during 1933.

Certain features of the present situation are interesting if not very definite in direction-pointing. Great Britain's stock stands high in the United States. The wave of approval of Britain's action in finally paying up has enormously enhanced respect and regard for British credit. Britain took the advice of her financiers when she paid. Their advice was predicated on varying premises.

Obviously the international banking group wanted to avoid another credit crisis and further deterioration in the pound.

Other financiers felt that making the payment might still further emphasize the real loss to the United States from acceptance of the war debts. That was what was behind the suggestion of Sir Robert Horne and others that the payment be made from the treasury gold reserves. They wanted the world to have an object lesson in what they believe to be the futility of the gold standard. There are some Britishers who would willingly let Britain part with all her gold and begin to manage her currency on a credit basis with no gold backing whatsoever. It is felt that if Britain demonstrated that a country could get along without gold it would bring about a reversal in the present French and American policies which are aimed to maintain gold as the one international standard.

Still another group wanted the payment made in United States currency which would have broken the pound and frightened United States business. When Lady Astor told Hoover this he merely replied that if the pound depreciated further the United States would have to add an exchange differential to its tariff.

* * *

FRANCE was advised by interests in Wall Street to default. These interests want the war debts wiped out as they consider them a barrier to world recovery. France now feels that she was badly advised; she did not expect the unfriendly reception her stand received; she did not like either to be put in an unfavorable light beside Britain.

And France with billions of francs loaned to other nations in political loans, is going to have a difficult task convincing them that the default to Washington is not to be regarded as a precedent for other countries.

France is rapidly getting into a bad way financially. The budget is far from balanced and the end of France's monetary dictatorship of Europe is in sight. Political instability is inescapable for 1933 but the man who will probably bob in and out of power most frequently is Herriot.

* * *

AT WASHINGTON the break between Hoover and Roosevelt has shocked the administration and leaves American observers in the air as to what Roosevelt really believes. Party politics still dominates the scene and Roosevelt apparently is not going to share with Hoover any credit for measures designed to assist world recovery. That means that a marking time process will go on until March 4. The world has another 70 days to hold out before achieving any managed correction of international economic difficulties.

So far as any clue can be found in present indications the best that can be counted on in 1933 with regard to war debts is an arrangement for converting the long-term settlements into a series of substantial lump sum payments over a short term of years, which would help the American budget position now when it needs help most and which would also remove war debts from the scene as an upsetting influence on international finance.

* * *

JEWS IN U. S. POLITICS

IT IS stated that President Roosevelt will have at least one Jew in his cabinet. The Jews of the United States are about evenly divided between the Republican and the Democratic parties but as the rest of the population is not evenly divided and comprises more Republicans than Democrats there is justification for saying that the Jews are more addicted to Democracy than the average American. This may be due to their international viewpoint; it may be due to their liberalism.

It is a Jew who is to succeed Roosevelt as governor of New York. Herbert Lehman is the second Jewish governor New York has had in recent years. The previous one was not very successful. The present one is a man of the highest character, a thoroughly able financial executive and should give New York excellent goverment.

President Roosevelt can choose from many of the leading financial and business men of the country if he wants a Democratic Jew in his cabinet.

Other People's Views

If They Hurry

Toronto Mail and Empire—It is expected that the investigation into the complicated financial dealings of John Machray, of Winnipeg, former bursar of the University of Manitoba, will be completed before Mr. Machray emerges from the penitentiary.

Britain And France

The Annalist, New York—From this side of the Atlantic, the British position appears much more difficult than the French position, and for that and other reasons makes a much greater appeal to the sympathy of the American public.

Figures Don't Count Now

Edmonton Journal—In the face of continued bullish crop news, the wheat markets yesterday dropped precipitately to new lows. The evidence is clear that supplies and prospects are counting for little as compared with the international financial situation. The American farmers should soon realize how much at stake they have in the righting of the latter.

Stupid or Untruthful

Northwestern Miller, Minneapolis.—We have been asked to comment on an editorial appearing in a recent issue of a magazine called "Liberty," in the course of which the author, using a somewhat tabloid newspaper style, says:

"There is only one real problem facing the farmer, and that is the greedy, conniving middleman."

There really is little to be said by way of comment on this statement except that its writer either is unable to read or is by choice a conscienceless liar.

Saving Money

Border Cities Star: A Toronto news story tells of the probate of a will disposing of an estate of more than half a million dollars, an estate built up entirely from salary, the salary of an accountant. And practically the whole estate, it is interesting to note, is made up of Dominion and Provincial Government bonds.

The owner of this estate, it is said, never speculated.

How many thousands of persons there are in America today who wish that they had followed this line of reasoning! But there is another side. If everyone took the view of the Toronto accountant, where would come the money for a thousand and one attractive, though speculative, enterprises. Business expands, after all, because people are willing to take a chance.

Useless Audit

Hamilton Spectator—Interesting and at times startling testimony is being given by witnesses in the enquiry being conducted into the collapse of the trust funds of the University of Manitoba. The auditor whose responsibility it was to detect errors and fradulent practice confesses that, though he encountered many things on the books which did not seem right to his practised eye, he accepted without question the assurance of John A. Machray that everything was in shipshape order. Mr. Machray's reputation was such, the auditor said, that it left him overawed. Under the circumstances, the audit was a useless procedure. Not only did it not protect the University of Manitoba, but we think, in the last analysis, that the audit unwittingly aided Machray in dissipating the great trust fund of that institution.

Newspapers And Politics

Ottawa Journal—The opinion expressed by Mr. Mackenzie King in a recent political address that the newspapers of Canada had done less than justice to the opposition in their presentation of the offical Liberal case in the new Empire trade agreements has prompted an inquiry into journalistic politics.

On the authority of the Canadian Almanac, a recognized annual book of information and statistics, the daily newspapers of the Dominion are classified according to their politics as follows: Conservative, 16; Liberal, 20; Independent, 59. The classification seems to be that of the publishers, and there are listings which will appear odd to the ordinary newspaper reader. Thus the Winnipeg Free Press and the Toronto Globe are described as "Independent," along with such journals of opposite opinion as the Toronto Telegram and the Montreal Gazette.

Various factors have contributed to the lengthening of the list of "Independents" in recent years. In many of the smaller cities which used to have two daily newspapers—one being Liberal and the other Conservative—amalgamations have been forced by economic conditions, and the surviving publication, maintaining the best features of both, is independent in politics. Furthermore, just as the people take their politics with much more equanimity than say 20 years ago—it's a long time since we saw a torchlight parade—so do the newspapers. Experience has shown that neither party is as good nor as bad as it is represented, that as history levels out crises and emergencies to their true importance the folly of extreme partisanship is made apparent.

Thus most newspapers are more often open to conviction on matters of public policy than in the past. They are unlikely to be blinded by a party devotion which shuts their eyes to reason. Behind Mr. King are 20 newspapers which class themselves as Liberal, give him the benefit of the doubt. In addition, he has, presumably, an even chance with the 59 Independents.

In the Mail

Small Investor Overlooked

Editor, The Financial Post:

In a recent issue of The Financial Post you mention factors which retarded sale of Dominion Loan, and I presume you do not mind my sending you my opinion.

The long term issue carried 4½% interest to maturity. A large number of people had $100, $200 or $300 to invest but could not find $500 and did not wish to purchase the larger amount (borrowing the difference from banks or brokers, as a large number have done). I firmly believe that if the bonds had been made $100 or even $250, that the sale would have reached the top quicker.

P. A. BOIVIN,
Montreal.

"Stop Me If You Have Heard This One"

Mrs. O'Brien had a habit of "putting her foot in it" whenever she opened her mouth.

Across the way lived Mrs. Flanigan whose husband one morning committed suicide by hanging himself in the attic.

A few days later Mrs. O'Brien was going over to see her. Her husband said, "You'd better not go, you're sure to say something to hurt her."

"No, I won't," said Mrs. O'Brien. "I'll talk about nothing but the weather." So she went.

"Good morning, Mrs. Flanigan — lovely weather we're having."

"Yes, and it's glad I am so I can get my clothes dry," said Mrs. Flanigan.

"Now, you're the one that should be worrying about the weather when you wash; you, with your great big attic to hang things in."

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Province of Ontario Guaranteeing H.E.P.C. 3½% Bonds Due Oct. 1, 1952, yielding 5.21%
City of North Bay 6% Bonds Due Sept. 1, 1937 to 1952, yielding 6.00%

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M. Aylsworth, General Manager

Business Conditions in Canada

The Week in Business

Review of 1932 Shows Some Encouraging Factors

Business Resisting Adverse Economic Influences

ONE encouraging fact stands out from the mass of discouraging statistics which record business events in 1932. It is that the relentless declines of activity in most lines of business are apparently becoming less regular, and that intermittent bright spots are seen. In some instances this is only shown by smaller declines than were recorded a year ago, but the change is worthy of notice.

The estimated valuation of field crops for the entire Dominion in 1932 is down only three-eighths of one per cent from the 1931 estimate, whereas for 1931 the valuation fell 31.7 per cent from that for the year 1930. Gross value of all agricultural products of Canada declined only 8.8 per cent in 1932, as against 22.4 per cent in the preceding year, according to the estimate of The Financial Post Business Year Book.

Instead of declines of over 20 per cent in gross earnings of both the C. N. R. and C. P. R., these were limited to declines of 18.5 and 16.9 per cent respectively. This less unfavorable comparative record in 1932 gross earnings has not been borne out by car loadings, which have declined just as much in 1932 as they did in 1931.

* * *

WHILE Canada's total foreign trade has declined in dollar value of both imports and exports, trade in a few key products has increased in dollar volume despite lower prices. Actual volume of trade has decreased less than the dollar volume indicates. Imports of cotton for manufacture rose .35 of one per cent in the first ten months of 1932 and imports of sugar for refining were up 2.3 per cent in the same period. Exports of wheat increased 19.4 per cent over 1931 for the first ten months of the calendar year, because of the substantially larger grain crop in western Canada in 1932.

The balance of merchandise trade was changed from an import balance to an export balance by a materially smaller decrease in exports than in imports during the first ten months of 1932. While this is not necessarily a favorable factor in itself, it is of advantage to Canadian debtors in obtaining foreign exchange balances to meet external obligations.

Gold production continued its upward climb in 1932, increasing by 14 per cent in the first ten months of the year. Production of boots and shoes also showed an increase for the same period although it was only .16 of one per cent.

* * *

THE general economic situation is one of uncertainty and stress in many respects, but a hopeful light is the resistance which general business now seems to be offering to adverse extraneous developments. In the construction business, this is shown in the substantial increase in value of permits awarded in Canada during October, although this is one of the lines that has been most seriously curtailed in 1932. Dollar volume of new construction is down 63.7 per cent for the first 11 months of the year so that any such increase as mentioned may be considered highly favorable.

The highly liquid position of Canadian banks as revealed in recently issued statements, may be considered a mixed portent. It leaves the banks free to hold their large portfolios of bonds for higher markets, but it indicates the lack of demand for prime commercial loans and hence business inactivity. However, this liquidity might also be considered a potential favorable factor for business when the demand for credit ultimately increases. There will be no scarcity of funds for good loans when the need arises.

It is not the intention of these remarks to convey the impression that all is well in Canadian business. Commercial activity in Canada has been distinctly disappointing in 1932. But it is worth while observing that some factors are apparently becoming less unfavorable than formerly and that some are actually improving.

Set Sterling at $4.40 to Levy Special Duty

Fixed valuation of the pound sterling for special duty purposes is to be $4.40 until March 31, 1933, according to an order-in-council issued at Ottawa This is a continuance of the Government's policy of considering imports from the United Kingdom as having a value based on this arbitrary rate rather than the prevailing rate of exchange.

This distinguishes between the actual foreign exchange value of the pound in Canada of about $3.80 and the fixed value. The Government has been striking a weekly average for actual daily quotations for sterling and collects, as a special duty, the difference between this average value and the fixed value of the pound. If the average value is $3.80 and the fixed value $4.40, the Government collects 60 cents special duty on importations on this basis.

Canadian Bond Sales Decline

Canadian bond sales during the eleven months of the present year amounted in value to $376,773,408 as compared with $1,254,146,797 for the corresponding period of 1931 and $763,022,807 for that of 1930. Purchases in Canada amounted to $278,680,124; in the United States to $83,515,000 and in Great Britain to $14,578,284.

Maritime Oysters Well Received

Maritime oysters recently received in Great Britain "are regarded as of excellent quality," according to the Canadian Trade Commissioner in the North of England, who, noting the requirements for the British market says that oysters most in demand are "those which will pack from 1,400 to 1,500 to a barrel."

REVISION HELPS BUSINESS INDEX FOR NOVEMBER

Seasonal Adjustments Show Decline Less Than Expected

The showing made by business operations during November was much better than early statistics indicated. The Financial Post business index based on 47 factors adjusted for seasonal tendencies was 75.7 compared with 76.5 in October. Twenty-five factors showed gains, leaving 22 in the red.

Nickel exports and bauxite imports were the only factors recording a gain out of the nine showing the trend of mineral production. In the foodstuffs group, rolled oats production and cheese exports were greater and the slaughterings of livestock recorded gains. Flour and sugar production showed decline after seasonal adjustment.

Tobacco Sale Better

Tobacco releases were heavy in November amounting to 14,000,000 cigars and 389,000,000 cigarettes. The manufacture of tires showed a gain after seasonal adjustment while imports of crude rubber were 3,568,000 pounds compared with 2,704,000 in October. While the output of boots and shoes showed a decline in October, the ten months total was greater than in the same months of 1931.

The imports of raw cotton at 15,376,000 pounds compared with 7,029,000 in October, presented evidence of the relatively higher level of operations in the cotton-textile industry. Imports of raw wool and wool yarn were also in greater volume. The output of newsprint was 161,334 tons compared with 157,506 and the exports of wood pulp were greater. Exports of boards, planks and shingles were less than in October.

Activity in Steel

The primary iron and steel industry was more active in November than for some time. Steel ingots production at 37,088 tons compared with 17,102 in October, was greater than in any month since March. Production of pig iron and steel imports were greater than in October while automobile production was at a lower level. Crude petroleum imports were considerably less than in October.

The net result for manufacturing production was an index of 72.3 compared with 70.6 in October. The gain in construction contract awards was contrary to seasonal expectations while building permits were down. The index of electric power production was 134.4 compared with 127.8 in October, the average daily output being 48,261,000 kw.h. compared with 44,843,000. The decline in carloadings was less than normal for the season. The pickup in trade employment was considerably less than normal in preparation for the holiday season. Imports showed an increase while exports declined considerably, the balance of trade being favorable.

Employment Gains

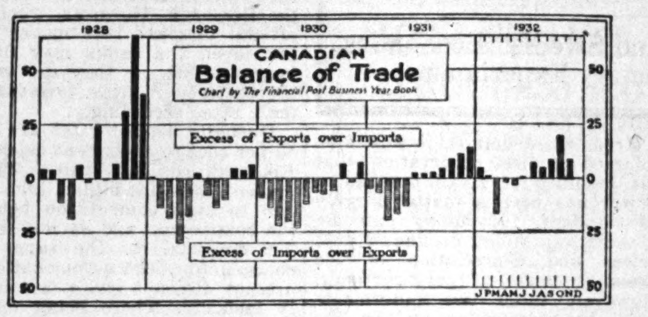
The gain in employment after seasonal adjustment is regarded as significant observing that manufacturing showed a greater gain than the general index. The iron and steel group was more active. Lumber, printing and rubber were some of the other manufacturing groups to show a gain. Owing to government financing and sale of government bonds, bank debits showed a gain in November over the preceding month.

Despite the moderate decline in the business index caused by the smoothing process, many factors of importance turned upward in November adding some significance to the hopeful forecast of business improvement during 1933.

British Countries Supply Sugar

Imports of raw sugar in November totalled 76,058,300 pounds valued at $1,223,191. The following countries supplied it: British South Africa 20,850,300 pounds, Australia 20,338,600, Fiji Islands 15,774,000, British Guiana 13,373,000, Barbados 253,600, Jamaica 360,900, other British West Indies 811,900, Cuba 2,296,000. Cuba was the only non-British supplying country.

Export Balance Maintained



Due largely to continued heavy exports of wheat, Canada, during November, maintained the export balance of trade in goods which had prevailed for the five preceding months. Although the 1932 wheat crop was the largest since 1928, lower prices have materially reduced its effect on the dollar export balance as can be seen from the 1928 autumn figures depicted above.

Change for Better Noted In November Business

All Five Economic Areas of Canada Improved Reversing Downward Trend in Evidence in Preceding Months of 1932

By SYDNEY B. SMITH

A marked change for the better took place during November in the business activity of the five economic areas. The change was all the more welcome in view of the continuance of the downward trend during the preceding months of the year. The cyclical turn developed in 1929 and for the three years of the present decade, the trend has been decidedly reactionary. The season has returned for taking the inventory and contemplating possibilities of 1933 and succeeding years. Despite the wave of pessimism fairly general at the present, there is still time and opportunity for Canada to continue expansion and reach new high levels before the decade has terminated.

The indexes by economic areas are compiled from seven factors chosen for their significant character and because of being available within a short time after the end of the month with breakdown for the different areas. The construction industry is represented by contracts awarded and building permits, while the trend of the power industry is shown by the average daily output of the central electric stations. The labor trend is shown by the index of employment as reported by employers and regular placements at government employment offices. Bank debits and sales of life insurance represent the total payments made by cheque at the clearing centres and the status of new saving in the form of life insurance.

Factors Weighted

The factors are weighted inversely as the normal extent of the fluctuations, each factor being in the first instance corrected for seasonal tendencies.

The period covered by this series is from January, 1925, to the present, the monthly average for the year 1926 being regarded as the base equalling 100. The period of observation has been one of great importance from the viewpoint of economic progress. From 1925 to 1929 Canada enjoyed one of the most active periods in her history and industrial expansion reached a maximum point. During 1928 and the first part of 1929 there probably was never a time in which a larger proportion of the national plant and equipment was in operation, nor employment attained a higher level.

Since 1929 business conditions have been reversed, and with only slight interruption the trend has pointed steadily downward. The decline was general in the five economic areas, in terms of the average in 1926, Ontario and British Columbia having shown the greatest drop.

General Upturn

The striking feature in November was the general upturn for the five economic areas. Following ten months of almost continuous decline the reversal in November came as a surprise. The index for the Maritime Provinces moved up from 96.2 in October to 102.7 in November. Contract awards showed a gain after seasonal adjustment and building permits were not far from maintained. The gain in electric output was less than normal for the season. Employment was nearly maintained and placements showed a substantial gain. While bank debits were less, sales of life insurance showed a marked increase.

Five of the seven factors considered in connection with Quebec showed a gain, the net result being an index of 91.6 compared with 89.7 in October. Contract awards were $4,938,000 compared with $4,859,000 while building permits were at a lower level. The average daily output of electric energy was 27,435,000 kw.h. compared with 24,632,000, a new high point for the year being reached. The index of employment after seasonal adjustment increased from 79.6 to 81.2. Placements showed a marked gain. Bank debits were nearly maintained and sales of life insurance were $9,895,000 compared with $8,928,000 in October.

Business Index Up

The business index for Ontario was 73.6 in November compared with 72.77 in October. Although at a low level contract awards and building permits showed a gain in November. Electric output was 11,107,000 kw.h. per day compared with 11,243,000. The employment index after seasonal adjustment was 82.6 compared with 80.3, the gain being significant. Placements by government employment offices was at a high level. Bank debits owing to the sale of bonds and government financing showed a gain of 18.5 per cent after seasonal adjustment, the total being $1,158,000,000 compared with $927,000,000. Sales of life insurance were greater than in any other month since July.

The business index for the Prairie provinces was 88.7 compared with 86.4 in October. Construction companies showed a gain, the total being $828,000 compared with $628,000 in the preceding month. Building permits showed a decline. Electric output on a daily average basis was 3,713,000 kw.h. compared with 3,380,000, a substantial gain being recorded. The index of employment after seasonal adjustment was 83.2 compared with 86.0 in October. Sales of insurance showed a marked gain while bank debits were at a lower level.

British Columbia Gained

The index of business activity in British Columbia was 80.8 compared with 75.7 in October, four of the factors out of the seven showing gains in November. Contract awards were $1,196,000 compared with $159,000 in October. Building permits were at a lower level. Electric output was 3,198,000 kw.h. per day compared with 3,060,000 kw.h., a considerable gain being shown. The index of employment was down one point after seasonal adjustment. The gain in placements by government employment offices was contrary to seasonal expectations. Bank debits were down, while sales of insurance showed a marked gain.

While unexpected, the general gain in November was none the less welcome. It is seldom even in prosperous times that in any given month each of the five economic areas shows gain in business activity. The present level of operations is admittedly low, but many authorities are expressing the hope that in 1933 we will see an appreciable resumption of productive activity.

Canadian Business Indicators

Compiled by The Financial Post

	Weekly Latest 1932	Weekly Latest 1931	Cumulative Jan. 1 to date 1932	Cumulative Jan. 1 to date 1931
Transportation—				
Car loadings (Dec. 10)	38,004	49,586	2,079,759	2,455,775
C.P.R. gross earn. (Dec. 14)	$ 2,320,000	$ 2,860,000	$ 118,795,000	$ 141,278,000
C.N.R. gross earn. (Dec. 14)	$ 2,399,316	$ 3,036,441	$ 138,127,864	$ 170,063,105
	Monthly			
C.P.R. net earn (Nov.) ...	$ 3,923,573	$ 4,476,662	$ 14,454,948	$ 17,268,829
C.N.R. net earn. (Oct.)	$ 2,925,472	$ 1,841,748	$ 9,125,589	$ 5,407,518
Iron and Steel—				
Pig iron, tons (Nov.)	14,149	14,292	117,099	406,176
Steel, tons (Nov.)	37,088	26,337	312,033	650,118
Automobiles prod., No. (Nov.)	2,204	1,247	58,677	80,182
Automobile exports, No. (Nov.)	1,486	480	11,890	14,236
Construction—				
Building permits (Nov.) ...	$ 2,505,309	$ 7,282,117	$ 37,922,575	$ 104,327,739
Contracts (November)	$ 10,170,400	$ 24,642,200	$ 128,682,300	$ 304,224,700
Newsprint—				
Production, tons (Nov.)	161,334	175,643	1,770,424	2,052,625
Exports, tons (Nov.)	153,568	171,151	1,639,765	1,846,403
Sugar—				
Imports, raw, lbs. (Nov.) ..	28,055,200	70,656,900	652,424,500	752,021,400
Melt & ship, lbs.*	78,707,156	85,076,361	816,652,149	857,873,736
Manufactured, lbs.*	115,873,720	121,790,544	772,487,907	796,099,583
Flour—				
Production, bbls. (Oct.) ...	1,721,598	1,693,925	11,512,521	12,514,602
Wheat flour exp. bbls. (Nov.)	576,864	476,487	4,639,758	5,245,914
Other Industrial Indices—				
Lumbering: Plank & board exports, mill ft. (Nov.) ..	46.37	68.18	636.58	881.08
Boots and shoes, pr (Oct.) .	1,599,190	1,554,144	15,539,820	15,289,386
Petroleum, imp. crude, gal. (October)	83,448,516	97,340,989	805,327,119	862,413,901
Cotton, imp., raw, lbs. (October)	7,029,000	7,589,000	68,161,000	67,923,000
Rubber, raw, imp., lbs. (Oct.)	2,704,000	3,509,000	41,177,961	48,328,185
Coal, imports, tons (Oct) .	1,331,774	1,446,690	9,271,590	11,030,239
Gasoline sales, gals. (Aug.)	61,518,000	63,434,322	326,269,000	360,909,322
Trade—				
Imports (November)	$ 37,769,060	$ 46,911,012	$ 423,653,058	$ 587,808,591
Exports (November)	$ 45,944,520	$ 57,486,950	$ 451,300,542	$ 552,080,527
Wheat exports, bus. (Nov.)	27,801,976	27,452,063	200,484,756	172,569,637
Labor—				
Employment Index (Nov.)	84.7	103.0	....	......
Electric Power—Output—				
M. Kilowatt hours (Oct.)...	1,390,128	1,428,342	13,003,559	13,536,236
Finance—				
Failures, No. (Sept.)	192	165	1,792	1,581
Failures, Liabilities (Sept.)	$ 2,979,544	$ 5,166,575	$ 30,012,931	$ 32,881,623
Bank debits† (Oct.)	$ 2,367,179	$ 2,586,858	$ 21,293,369	$ 26,106,513
Bond sales (Nov.)	$ 1,093,500	$ 221,223,358	$ 376,668,408	$ 609,127,237
Insurance sales (Nov.)	$ 34,003,000	$ 38,860,000	$ 370,440,000	$ 442,149,000
Automobile Financing:				
Used cars (Oct.)	$ 862,847	$ 1,337,692	$ 11,724,994	$ 19,065,414
New cars (Oct.)	$ 718,088	$ 1,321,452	$ 11,667,612	$ 18,998,225

*Four weeks' period. Nov. 12 to Dec. 3.
†(000's omitted).

Commodity Prices

Commodity Prices at Wholesale‡

(N. Y. unless otherwise stated)

	Week ending Dec. 23	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle (cwt.) (Toronto)	$4.50	$4.50	$6.70
Copper, lb.	.05	.05	.0725
Cotton, lb.	.0595	.06	.0640
Rubber, lb.	.0317	.0322	.0475
Silk, lb.	1.50	1.65	1.87½
Sugar, raw, lb. ..	.0280	.0282	.0310
Wheat (Man.) bu.	.42	.40⅛	.59⅜
Hides, lb.	.05	.05	.0750
Coffee, lb.	.08½	.08½	.07

Weekly Indices *

N.Y. Annalist ..	85.6	86.1	96.5
Fisher's	....	58.7	†72.6
N.Y. Journal of Comm.	..	57.4	63.5
Crumps (Brit.) .	....	62.5	†64.9

*N.Y. Annalist base, 1913, others 1926.
†Average 1931.

Monthly Indices

	Latest	Prev. month	Same month last year
Canada (D.B.S.) w'sale (Nov.)	64.8	65.0	70.7
Retail (Nov.) ..	80.4	80.4	86.6
U.S. Labor (Oct.)	64.4	65.3	70.3
Gt. Brit. (Nov.) ..	68.2	68.2	71.8

‡Basis of price quotations is as follows: cattle—steers, good, over 1,050 lbs., top price, Toronto; copper—electrolytic, New York; cotton—middling upland, New York; rubber—smoked sheets, spot closing, New York; silk—Japanese, 13-15, New York; sugar—96 degree centrifugal c/f. New York; wheat—No. 1 Man. North., Ft. W.-Pt. A. basis; hides—heavy native steers; coffee—Rio, No. 7, spot, New York.

FRUIT IMPORT FROM N. Y. STATE AGITATES HOUSE

Canadian Canners Bought Pears After Ontario Crop Exhausted

In view of the fact that Canadian canneries paid Canadian fruit growers this year $40 a ton for Bartlett pears, $40 a ton for peaches and about $12 a ton for apples while their competitors in California paid only $10 for No. 1 pears, $6 a ton for No. 2 and $2.50 a ton for apples, the tiff in the House of Commons over the fact that some Bartlett pears were bought in New York State for $20 a ton, and Kieffer pears for $10 a ton appears somewhat gratuitous. These purchases were made after the available Canadian supplies of merchantable pears and peaches had been exhausted as reported in The Financial Post at the time and they enabled the canneries to do more business and give more work than would otherwise have been the case. It is understood that, having sold so much to England, canning of foreign fruit was really to see that domestic needs were cared for.

Packers Give More Work

Canadian Canners has been giving a good deal more employment in its districts by the practice of importing pineapples, grapefruit and other non-Canadian fruits. As employment is given in many cases to families of growers these imports have proved beneficial to the farming communities where packing is done. As one product after another has been added to this company's list the company has given additional employment to experienced employees until it is of more than a seasonal nature. A number of workers have had continuous employment for seven months because the variety of products enables the plants to take delivery of another crop as soon as one is disposed of. Early maturities are disposed of first and the succession of crops come along from early in the spring. The foreign purchases act as fillers.

The original question by W. A. Fraser, M.P., concerned complaints that Canadian Canners was importing and had been importing pears and other fruits from New York State paying the duty of 2 cents a pound, canning the first in Canada under the inspection of the Department of Agriculture, and then getting advantage of the rebate of 99 per cent of the duty to ship to the Old Country market as Canadian products.

On the subject of this controversy in the House of Commons prior to adjournment Canadian Grocer comments, in part, as follows:

"The Minister of Trade and Commerce said that the goods so canned were the products of Canadian farms and canned in the factories of Canadian canneries, and that in every sense it was a Canadian shipment. It later developed, however, that a quantity of raw pears brought in from the United States and canned in Canada formed part of the cargo. The food trade, of course, has known for a long time that our canners did import pears from New York State after our own supplies had been exhausted. This has been going on for a number of years and has frequently been reported in Canadian Grocer."

Business Briefs

Pig iron production in Canada in November reached the highest level since April, amounting to 14,149 long tons. The tonnage was composed entirely of the basic grade for the further use of the producing company.

Wheat stocks in store at Dec. 16, 1932, were 236,378,934 bus., compared with 236,135,571 bus. a week previous and 192,289,151 bus. at the same time in 1931.

Wheat exports in the week ended Dec. 16 were 3,051,163 bus., compared with 7,310,861 bus. in the previous week and 1,912,700 bus. in the corresponding week of 1931.

Fixed value of the pound sterling for special duty purposes has been set at $4.40 until March 31, 1933.

Production of steel ingots and castings in Canada during November amounted to 37,088 tons. The November figures include 36,279 tons of ingots as against 16,487 tons in October and 809 tons of castings as against 615 tons in the previous October.

Power Revenue Lower in Canada Than U. S. A.

The average revenue per kilowatt hour of all electric power produced in Canada during 1930 was .7 cents as against 2.68 cents in the United States, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. These included line losses, etc., and the average revenue for the power measured at the consumers' meters would be considerably higher.

The average revenue for actual consumption for residential use including lighting, cooking, water heating, etc., was 2.29 cents in Canada and 6.04 cents in the United States. A relatively large percentage of the total power being used in pulp and paper mills in Canada tends to lower the average revenue for all power and low rates for domestic cooking and water heating encourage the use for those purposes and, consequently, lower the average revenue for all residential consumption. It is quite possible that some classes of customers were on even footing and that, for other classes, the cost was even less in the United States than in Canada.

October Catch Shows Gain

Fishermen in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island made larger October catches of sea fish and shell fish this year than in October, 1931, according to the Fisheries News Bulletin. New Brunswick's catch amounted to 8,398,800 pounds, as compared with 7,296,700 pounds in October, 1931, while Prince Edward Island's takings amounted to 1,363,800 pounds compared with 1,198,400 pounds.

Make Honey Cans in Winnipeg

Among the important new products added by Manitoba manufacturers recently are lithographed honey cans, to be made by General Steel Wares Ltd.; metal mantelpieces, by MacDonald Bros. Sheet Metal & Roofing Ltd.; air conditioning equipment, by Kipp-Kelly Ltd., and step-ladders and clothes racks, by the Enterprise Manufacturing Co.

Export Trade In Automobiles Aids Makers

Production for the export trade continued to aid the Canadian automobile industry in November, according to a report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Of the total production of 2,204 cars in November, 1,720 were made for export and only 484 for sale in this country.

The number of cars manufactured for use in Canada in November was the smallest for any month this year to date. This, of course, is largely due to the introduction of new models which only started to gain impetus in December and which naturally decreased production of the old models in November.

Production of automobiles in Canada at 2,204 cars in November was 25 per cent less than the 2,923 cars made in the previous month which in turn was 25 per cent greater than the 2,343 cars of September. The decline from October was general to all types of cars, passenger cars dropping to 1,669 from 2,361 and trucks to 535 from 562.

The apparent consumption of cars in Canada during November, as determined by adding the 484 cars made for sale in Canada to the 40 imported, amounted to 524 cars. During October, 1932, the apparent consumption, thus computed, was 740 cars, and in November, 1931, it totalled 970 cars.

Montreal Harbor Active

More ocean vessels berthed in Montreal harbor during the 1932 navigation season than in any other year since 1928, the total of 964 deep sea ships showing an increase of 153 over the previous year.

"A Central Bank for Canada"

An opportunity for every good citizen to inform himself on one of the vital issues of today

IS CANADA'S banking system antiquated and does it need to be revitalized by a central bank? Or is Canada's wonderful record of no bank failures in this, the greatest depression in history, proof that we do not need any such radical change in our banking system?

This is one of the big questions of the hour in Canada. Fiercely is it being debated in and out of Parliament. Most of the debate is carried on by those who have no adequate conception of their subject.

Recently The Financial Post published a series of articles on "A Central Bank for Canada" that made clear all the essential facts about central banking, and its possible application in Canada. It was a simple statement of the pro's and con's written for the average business man reader.

These articles were written by a recognized student of the problem, A. F. W. Plumptre, lecturer in money at the University of Toronto.

These articles have now been published in a small paper-covered book. Copies may be obtained at the nominal cost of, each 25c

THE FINANCIAL POST,
143 University Avenue, Toronto.

Send me .... copies of "A Central Bank for Canada," for which I enclose 25 cents per copy.

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

STATEMENT OF THE RESULT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE BANK FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th NOVEMBER, 1932

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, brought forward from last year..................	$ 535,683.12	These profits have been appropriated as follows:	
Profits for the year ending 30th November, full provision having been made for all bad and doubtful debts..................	4,279,424.00	Dividends Nos. 180, 181, at twelve per cent. per annum.....	$1,800,000.00
		Dividends Nos. 182, 183, at ten per cent. per annum..............	1,500,000.00
		Dominion and Provincial Government taxes and tax on bank-note circulation........	550,000.00
		Donations and Subscriptions....	40,000.00
		Transferred to Pension Fund....	255,607.36
		Written off Bank Premises.......	150,000.00
		Balance carried forward...........	519,499.76
	$4,815,107.12		$4,815,107.12

GENERAL STATEMENT

30th NOVEMBER, 1932

LIABILITIES

TO THE PUBLIC:		
Notes of the Bank in circulation..................		$ 22,507,358.91
Deposits not bearing interest..................	$ 90,803,321.05	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date..........	379,152,308.81	
Balances due to other Banks in Canada..................	1,883,861.88	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere.........	17,617,152.74	
		489,456,644.48
Advances under the Finance Act..................		15,000,000.00
Bills Payable..................		11,977.07
Letters of Credit outstanding..................		12,060,707.20
		$539,036,687.66
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:		
Dividends Unpaid..................	$ 8,938.45	
Dividend No 183, payable 1st December..................	750,000.00	
Capital Paid up..................	30,000,000.00	
Reserve Fund..................	30,000,000.00	
Balance of Profits as per Profit and Loss Account..................	519,499.76	
		61,278,438.21
		$600,315,125.87

ASSETS

Gold and Silver Coin Current on hand..................	$17,520,567.75		
Gold deposited in Central Gold Reserves..................	8,000,000.00		
		$ 25,520,567.75	
Dominion Notes on hand..................		36,940,627.25	
			62,461,195.00
Notes of other Banks..................		$ 1,167,770.00	
United States and other Foreign Currencies..................		666,406.64	
Cheques on other Banks..................		15,419,796.73	
Balances due by other Banks in Canada..................		11,699.04	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere........		24,804,811.26	
			42,070,483.67
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value..............			101,184,724.54
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities, not exceeding market value..................			24,776,834.78
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value..........			12,496,042.17
Call and Short Loans (not exceeding 30 days) in Canada on Stocks, Debentures and Bonds and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover..................			31,195,964.65
Call and Short Loans (not exceeding 30 days) elsewhere than in Canada on Stocks, Debentures and Bonds and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover..................			38,612,440.14
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation Fund..........			1,250,000.00
			$314,047,684.95
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts..................			231,077,598.43
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts..................			15,836,308.22
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra..................			12,060,707.20
Non-current Loans (estimated loss provided for)..................			2,770,963.14
Real Estate other than Bank Premises..................			2,479,208.47
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank..................			2,614,403.84
Bank Premises at not more than cost, less amounts written off..................			15,099,299.07
Shares of and loans to controlled companies..................			3,997,588.68
Other Assets not included in the foregoing..................			331,363.87
			$600,315,125.87

JOHN AIRD, President

S. H. LOGAN, General Manager

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have examined the above statement of assets and liabilities as at November 30th, 1932, and compared it with the books at the Head Office and with the certified returns from the branches. We have checked the cash and examined the securities and investments of the Bank at the chief office in Toronto and at several of the principal branches as at the close of business on November 30th, 1932.

We have obtained all the information and explanations that we required, and are of the opinion that the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank, and we report that, in our opinion, the above statement discloses the true condition of the Bank, and is as shown by the books of the Bank.

A. B. SHEPHERD, C.A., of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.
C. S. SCOTT, F.C.A., of C. S. Scott & Co.
Auditors.

Toronto, 23rd December, 1932.

DOMINION BRIDGE SHARE EARNINGS AT $1.49 IN 1932

Strong Cash Position is Feature of Annual Statement

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Share earnings of $1.49 on the common stock of Dominion Bridge Co. for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1932, is better than had been generally expected. This compares with $3.22 a share in the preceding year and with $3.85 a share in the fiscal year 1930.

Income from all sources, after allowing for taxes and all other prior charges, amounted to $1,228,407 as against $2,164,832 in the previous year. After making provision for depreciation on plant, machinery, etc., there remained a balance applicable to the common stock of $766,774 or $389,615 less than dividend requirements, resulting in the profit and loss account being written down to $3,938,667.

Income Accounts Compared

Particulars of the income account follow:

	1932	1931	1930
	$	$	$
Profits ...	1,228,407	2,164,852	2,383,813
Deprec. ..	461,633	507,035	400,000
Net profit	766,774	1,657,817	1,983,813
Divids. ..	1,156,389	1,696,038	1,812,166
Surplus ..	*389,615	*38,221	171,647
P. surp. ..	4,328,282	4,366,504	4,194,856
P. and L.	3,938,667	4,328,283	4,366,504

* Debit balance.

WORKING CAPITAL POSITION

	1932	1931	1930
	$	$	$
Cur. assets	8,135,674	9,172,923	10,684,884
Cur. liabs.	915,230	1,758,410	1,880,834
Wk. cap. ..	7,220,444	7,414,513	8,904,050

The balance sheet of Dominion Bridge as at October 31 last exhibits a strong cash position, net working capital amounting to $7,220,444, of which sum over $6,000,000 was in liquid form.

Assets are carried on the balance sheet at $21,965,496. compared with $23,216,954 a year ago. Fixed assets are shown at $10,940,147, as against $11,188,036 at the end of October 1931. Investments in and loans to other companies has increased from $2,685,781 to $2,724,377.

Call Loans Lower

Call loans are down about $1,500,000 to $1,415,355, while cash on hand has increased about $170,000 to $1,261,620. Bond holdings of the company have advanced from $2,142,576 to $3,859,834.

The amount of work on hand has contracted considerably as is evidenced by the fact that the amount due on uncompleted contracts has shrunk from $221,411 to $18,532.

Inventories have been cut from $1,368,797 to $1,099,080. Other items among assets show minor changes from those reported a year ago.

Among liabilities capital stock remains unchanged, while a slight decline has taken place in reserves which stand at 1,190,232. Accounts payable have been cut in half, now amounting to $620,450. Bank loans for tender deposits have been reduced from $54,600 to $37,805.

Duggan Reviews Operations

Following are the remarks in part of the president, G. H. Duggan, on the year's operations:

"Your business for the past year has shown a further recession—the value of new work secured being 67 per cent less than in the previous year and the output 46 per cent less. The percentage of the total output for the individual plants was — Amherst, 2 per cent; Lachine, 48 per cent; Ottawa, 2 per cent; Toronto, 12 per cent; Winnipeg 20 per cent; Calgary, 4 per cent; Vancouver, 12 per cent.

"The financial result of the operations of Manitoba Bridge and Iron Works, Limited, is included in the consolidated balance sheet and profit and loss account, but the company is operated as an entity and the sales and output are not included in the figures above noted.

"During the past year Manitoba Bridge and Iron Works appropriated the sum of $61,633 out of earnings to provide for depreciation and, in the consolidated profit and loss account now before you, the deduction has been increased by this sum.

"Large reductions have been made in overhead and operating expenses.

"The amount expended on capital account was in round figures $214,000. Of this amount approximately $147,000 was required to complete work authorized previous to October 31, 1931. The balance, $67,000 is for special equipment necessary for fulfilling the company's orders."

Canadian Car Head Views Current Position

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—No material improvement is expected in the volume of business to be handled by Canadian Car and Foundry Co. this year, according to a statement made by W. W. Butler, president, at the annual meeting of the shareholders.

Last year was one of the worst in the history of the company, he said, but hope was held out to the shareholders by F. H. Clergue, a director of the company, who in referring to the condition of the railway's rolling stock, said that the Canadian National Railways now had over 40,000 cars which had been in service over 20 years. More than 35,000 of this number were of wood and would have to be replaced before long. Accordingly he saw a large potential market for the car building company.

The Canadian General Transit Co., controlled by Canadian Car, was doing remarkably well, said Mr. Butler. It had declared a dividend only recently.

The meeting was largely routine, the shareholders approving of reports submitted as well as changing the by-law reducing the number of directors from 15 to 9.

Fraser Co. Announce Executive Changes

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—K. S. Maclachlan has been elected president of the Fraser Co. and its subsidiary companies in succession to the late Archibald Fraser. For the last two years Mr. Maclachlan has been associated with the organization in the capacity of general manager.

Other changes made by the directors include the confirmation of Donald Fraser, a brother of Archibald Fraser, as vice-president, a position he has occupied for some time. Two vacancies on the board of directors have been filled by the election of Harold Crabtree, of Howard Smith Paper Mills Ltd., and Lt.-Col. Robert F. Massie, president of Asbestos Corp.

These men fill the vacancies caused by the death of Mr. Fraser and the resignation of Geo. H. Mead. The latter was head of the company which handled the sale of Fraser Co.'s products in the United States until the company developed its own sales organization.

Montreal Grain Shipments Gain

The final figures of grain shipments from the Port of Montreal during the season of navigation now closed shows shipments of 112,526,745 bushels, as compared with 88,688,648 for the previous season and receipts of 108,985,[illegible]5 bushels compared with 89,307,385 bushels in 1931.

Fish Inspection Keener Both Atlantic and Pacific

Federal Authorities Follow Up 1931 Regulations With Amendments Touching Salmon, Herring, Alewives, Mackerel—Helping Export by Protecting Quality

Both on the Atlantic Coast and on the Pacific Coast, Federal inspection with reference to quality and quantities of fish packed is becoming keener and keener. In the case of salmon suggestions made in an interview published in The Financial Post last year that it should be obligatory to show species of salmon means as well as quality have been met by new regulations, and other regulations are evidently intended to ensure that requirements of markets are more than met. This is important at a time when Japanese salmon has a decided advantage in British and other markets because of the depreciation of the yen. The latter are under-selling United States packers in their own market but so far Canadian salmon seems to be getting a good sale in Great Britain because of the preference in customs duties and a preference of another kind based on an established taste for Canadian brands.

Show Species by Code

Hereafter each day's catch of British Columbia must be identified by code marking the cans during the canning process so as to show the species of salmon, the date of canning and the name of the packer. On all salmon packed after March 31, 1933, the first letter of the code marking shall represent the species of salmon as follows: sockeye—S; pinks—P; cohoes—C; chums—K; springs—T; blue-backs—B; and steelhead trout—H.

These represent some of the amendments contained in an order of council dated October 31 and now announced by Wm. A. Found, Deputy Minister of Fisheries.

It is also provided that cans, containing salmon tips and tails only, after March 31, 1933, be embossed with the words "tips and tails," and that the word "Canada," shall not appear. Up to that date the words "tips and tails" must be prominently printed on the labels except when tips and tails are intended for manufacturing purposes only when they may be shipped without labels under permits from the chief supervisor of fisheries for the province.

No government certificates are issued for "second quality" salmon and no certificates for "tips and tails." Both "second quality" and "tips and tails" are to have those descriptive words embossed on the cans.

Packer Pays Fees

The inspection fees are at the rate of one cent per case of 48 one-lb. cans or the equivalent thereof. Where inspection is made or samples withdrawn by direction of the board of inspection at a cannery or private warehouse of the producer, the latter has to pay in addition to the one cent fee the actual travelling and living expenses incurred by the inspecting officer or sampler in making the sampling or inspection.

It is also provided that "tips and tails" may be packed separately, but they have to be designated as such.

Each shipment of canned salmon for a destination in Canada must be inspected at the port of final loading at British Columbia and shipped by water, or in public warehouse where the railway cars are loaded and sealed by railway. Where canners with private warehouses are connected by railway siding with the railway system of Canada, inspection may be made in the said canneries or private warehouses if the railway cars are to be loaded at and dispatched from the said canneries or private warehouses direct to destinations in Canada.

Inspecting Containers

The Department of Fisheries at Ottawa has issued new amendments to the fish inspection act governing the construction and capacity of containers and the curing and packing of fish. It is felt at Ottawa that one of the best contributions which can be made to the export trade of Canada in fish is to make certain that the packing shall be done under good conditions and that containers shall be in every way adequate to maintain quality of goods pickled.

For example, the staves and heading of every barrel and half barrel has to be composed of well-seasoned close grained wood of good quality and capable of retaining pickle. The regulations even set forth that every barrel and half barrel shall be well fired in course of construction to admit of the staves being bent to the requisite extent and properly trussed. It is stated that the staves must not be cracked, broken or patched.

Even the size of the barrels is set forth. The staves of every half barrel intended to be filled with cured herring or alewives shall be 22 inches in length, the head 13½ inches in diameter and every such half barrel shall be 16½ inches in diameter at the bilge outside measurement and be capable of containing not less than 11 gallons Imperial measure.

Covers Mackerel and Herring

For cured mackerel or salmon the staves of half barrels are to be 24 inches in length from the heads, 14 inches in diameter, and 17 inches in diameter at the bilge, with half barrels capable of containing not less than 13 gallons Imperial meassure. Barrels, half barrels, pails, kits or other containers not in accordance with these regulations are not to be used for marketing fish.

Every barrel of pickled herring shall contain not less than 200 lbs. and every half barrel not less than 100 lbs. and every pail or kit not less than 20 lbs. and every half pail or half kit not less than 10 lbs. apart from salt, providing that kits, containing 9 lbs. of herring, cured in the "Scotch Style," may be used. The packer or re-packer has to put sufficient weight of fish in the container when packing to ensure these weights of fish being in the container after shrinkage. The packer or re-packer has to be sure that the container is free from leaks and full of pickle at all times while it is in his possession. The name and address of the original packer has to be clearly stencilled on the end of every container filled with pickled herring for sale. The dealer who ships to market may insert his name after that of the original packer.

The grade for pickled herrings shall be "large," consisting of sound fish of good quality and measuring not less than 11 inches; "medium," consisting of sound fish of good quality measuring not less than 9 inches and not more than 11 inches; and "small," consisting of sound fish of good quality measuring not less than 7 inches and not more than 9 inches. The measurement for each grade is from the extremity of the head to the end of the backbone and around to the tail. The word "fat" may be marked on containers with fat herrings. The word "Canada," the kind, grade and minimum weight of the fish and a number indicating the name of the inspecting officer shall be stencilled on every container filled with pickled herring after being inspected and in the presence of the inspecting officer. Pickled herring for shipment to the West Indies shall be stencilled with the word, "Tropics."

Every barrel of pickled alewives shall be tight and contain not less than 200 lbs. of fish, apart from salt. The grades for pickled alewives are "large," and "medium," the large being 10 inches and over and the medium between 8 and 10 inches.

Mackerel, immediately after being properly split, washed and dredged, shall be placed back down in tiers in tight puncheons or other curing receptacles and sufficient salt spread evenly on each tier to cure the fish thoroughly. Strong pickle shall then be added in the proportion of about two buckets to a puncheon to speed up the formation of brine. After three days the mackerel shall be kept covered with brine and the brine shall be maintained at 100 per cent strength. Salt must always be in evidence on the top tier.

Pickled mackerel shall remain in salt and pickle for not less than two weeks before being finally packed for market. They are weighed into lots which when packed in a barrel would each weigh 200 lbs. and a half barrel 100 lbs. after shrinking. In packing, the bottom of the barrel should be lightly covered with salt and the first tier of fish laid with their backs downward. The bottom tier should be so placed that when the bottom end of the barrel is opened the tails of the fish will not be seen. It is stated that care should be taken to keep the tiers level in packing. When each tier is completed it should be covered with rather less salt than is used in the original packing in puncheons. The top tier should be back up and so placed that the tails of the fish will not be seen.

Three Mackerel Classes Described

The three classes of pickled mackerel, are spring mackerel, summer mackerel and fall mackerel. Spring mackerel is packed in two grades, large and medium, "large" being fish measuring 15 inches or more and counting not more than 150 fish to a barrel, while "medium" consists of fish under 15 inches and not less than 13 inches and counting not more than 225 to a barrel. It is required that all grades of spring mackerel be properly split, well washed and have all blood removed, be regularly packed, uniformly salted and thoroughly cured.

Summer mackerel is packed in three grades, large, medium and small, and fall bloater mackerel in three grades—extra large, large and medium. Every barrel of pickled mackerel must contain 200 lbs., half barrel 100 lbs., pails and kits 20 lbs., half pails or half kits, 10 lbs. of fish.

Vital information must be stencilled on the container. The same thing is true of pickled salmon.

There are two grades of hard cured smoked round herring to be called large bloaters and medium bloaters. Boxes for marketing large bloaters shall be not less than 19½ inches long, 10¼ inches wide and 5 inches deep while there are two sizes of boxes for medium bloaters, one to contain not less than 2 lbs. and the other to contain not less than 1½ lbs. of fish.

Dominion Glass Co. Bonds to be Redeemed

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Feature of an otherwise routine annual meeting of Dominion Glass Co. was the statement made by the president, Sir Charles Gordon, that on June 2 next the entire bonded indebtedness of the company would be redeemed and that the preferred stock would then be the ranking capital charge against the company's earnings and assets.

At the end of the last fiscal year. the company had outstanding $465,700 of 6 per cent first mortgage bonds. Originally the company issued $2,000,000 of these bonds in 1913. The amount outstanding has been steadily reduced through the operation of a sinking fund and redemption of the balance, according to the president, will be carried out without the necessity of doing any additional financing, sufficient funds having been provided for that purpose.

Canada Permanent Mtge. Brantford Manager Retires

W. G. Helliker, manager of the Brantford, Ont., branch of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Co., will retire from the position at the end of this year. He will be succeeded by J. McIntosh Tutt, who has acted as manager of the Brantford branch of the Canada Permanent Trust Co. for the last four years.

Mr. Helliker joined the Royal Loan and Savings Co. in 1886 and continued with the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corp. when the Royal Loan Co. merged with that institution in 1927.

Mersey Paper Arranges to Purchase Pulpwood

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Mersey Paper Co. has arranged contracts with 21 owners of timber land around Maitland Bridge, N.S., for cutting pulp wood. Contracts range from 10 to 300 cords. Villages of Northfield, Kempt and Grafton are also contracting which will mean a distribution of some $10,000 in the district for the winter's work.

The cut will be driven down to join the round up at Lake Rossignol in the spring of next year.

Swedish Managed Money Stabilizes Internal Prices

Similarities of Canadian and Swedish Economies Lend Interest to Monetary Experiment

Something of a monetary experiment has been conducted in Sweden since the widespread departure of many nations from the gold standard. In view of many similar features of the Swedish and Canadian banking systems and of the economies of the two countries, this experiment is of especial interest to Canadian business men and bankers. This monetary policy has been operated by the Sveriges Riksbank, the Swedish central bank, under the supervision of the financial committee of the Riksdag, the Swedish parliament.

The Riksbank, through its ability to control interest rates, and through its action in the foreign exchange markets has been able to exert a strong influence on internal prices. It would be premature to say that Sweden has demonstrated completely the power of a central bank to regulate the internal price level of a currency. However, up to date the action of the Riksbank has been effective in stabilizing the internal purchasing power of the krona, partly by deliberate action, according to the Midland Bank monthly review.

Some of the features of the operation of this monetary policy are worth consideration in connection with the proposal to establish a central bank in Canada. Some of the powers and limitations of a central bank are illustrated.

Sweden's Economy

It is necessary to consider some aspects of Sweden's economic life to examine this policy satisfactorily. Sweden's exports consist principally of timber, wood pulp and paper and high-grade iron ore. She produces the bulk of her own stable food requirements, but imports foods which cannot be produced at home. She also imports low-grade iron ore for the building industry, and substantial quantities of coal and mineral oils.

The standard of living in Sweden is high, and her industries operate on a high and rather rigid wage level, which, of course, affects her monetary policy. Her industries also have heavy burdens of taxation.

There is no regular surplus on either side of Sweden's international merchandise trade account. The country has apparently received a small net income each year until 1931, when payments slightly exceeded receipts from capital invested abroad. The outlook for 1932 is for a substantial current account deficit.

Because a large proportion of Sweden's trade is conducted in terms of foreign currency, a large part of the movement of capital between Sweden and the rest of the world takes the form of bills and drafts in foreign currency. This has a strong influence on the formulation of her monetary policy.

Low Tariff

Sweden's range of duties is comparatively low and was raised this year only on some luxury commodities, with the object of increasing revenue. Her trade deficit is due to a heavy surplus of merchandise imports, and shrinkage in her export market.

As to monetary policy, banks in Sweden have not been restricted from dealing in foreign exchanges at whatever rate the circumstances of the market might determine. However, she has placed a restriction on the export of Swedish bonds payable in gold, to guard against export of securities with a view to securing an exchange profit on interest. However, this applies to only a small quantity of bonds.

Sweden's banking system is headed by the Sveriges Riksbank which is responsible to the banking committee of the Riksdag. The Riksdag itself determines, with the advice of the committee, the country's monetary policy.

Decide on Stabilization

When Sweden left the gold standard in September, 1931, it was felt impossible for her to pursue any definite policy in relation to sterling. So it was decided to attempt stabilization of the internal purchasing power of the krona, the Swedish currency unit. At a later stage it was found possible to achieve approximate stability of the sterling rate.

In order to judge the home purchasing power of the krona, extensive statistics were collected, showing production and turnover, as well as price movements of different goods and services. Weekly tabulated statements were made including foreign prices, Swedish wholesale prices, in their different stages, and Swedish retail prices. The association and interpretations of these figures indicates the causes of changes in individual prices.

New Index Numbers

A new index number was drawn up based on estimates of the total expenditure of the population on the various items included and seasonally corrected. This covers a comprehensive list of commodities and services, and index numbers are published each week. These indices for the last thirteen months are shown below.

1931:	
October	99.4
November	99.6
December	100.0
1932:	
January	100.2
February	100.9
March	101.1
April	101.1
May	101.1
June	101.5
July	101.4
August	100.8
September	100.6
October	100.6

It will be observed that a high degree of stability has been recorded despite considerable fluctuations which took place in individual quotations. Movements of quotations have been slightly downward in the majority, but these have been counterbalanced by increases in the minority, especially imported commodities.

This general disparity is reflected also in wholesale prices. The Svenska Handelsbanken index of wholesale prices of imported goods rose from 80 in Sept., 1931 to 99 in Sept., 1932, (1913=100), domestic goods declined from 113 to 111, and exported goods from 111 to 108.

From these details, it might be inferred on first observation, that the stability of retail purchasing power has been a matter largely of accident, the happy outcome of events including decline of gold prices and depreciation of the krona in terms of gold currency. However, these two movements have been irregular and in the period of a year considerable variations have occurred, while the cost of living has only fluctuated slightly. Also, if the Riksbank had chosen to govern its policy on foreign exchange, rather than on internal price levels, the internal purchasing power of the krona would almost certainly have increased. The steadiness of the internal purchasing power of the krona must, therefore, be regarded as mainly the outcome of deliberate policies.

Policies in respect of foreign exchanges are obviously of great importance to a country like Sweden, whose relatively large foreign trade is transacted in terms of foreign currency. However, now that the policy of internal price level management has been in operation, it is thought that if sterling were to appreciate strongly in terms of commodities, the monetary authorities in Sweden would probably favor the price level stabilization and allow the krona to depreciate in terms of sterling.

Bank's Powers Limited

The powers of the Riksbank to stabilize the internal price levels through monetary policy are limited. The Swedish banking system is cohesive, but by no means highly elastic. There are no complications such as large short-term money market, and the system is mainly concerned with the financing of Sweden's own internal economy, including manufactures for export and financing of imported goods. This is done by direct discounting of bills and loans and to some extent by long term financing.

There are 30 commercial banks in Sweden, two of which operate wide branch systems and four of which predominate the field to the extent of about 2/3 of the total resources. They compete with savings banks for deposits.

The Riksbank can exert but little influence on the volume of money outstanding. Cash reserves of the banks are small in relation to deposits and therefore, fluctuate fairly widely. They consitute clearing balances and till money, which can be quickly replenished in case of need by rediscounting bills at the Riksbank or by interbank borrowing. Wide variations of the total of bank deposits are uncommon, and currency is allowed to flow into or out of circulation purely in response to public requirements.

Operations Confined

Since, then, the Riksbank cannot act through control of the quantity of money, it is confined to operating on the allocation of bank assets through interest rates and to influencing exchange rates.

Dealing first with interest rates, Swedish banks collaborate closely through agreed minimum charges for certain types of loans. All these rates follow fairly closely the official rate of discount at the Riksbank. However, when the official discount rate moves to a low level, the banks may find it impracticable, as they did within the past few months, to reduce all their rates accordingly.

Uusually deposit rates are from ½ per cent to 1 per cent below the Riksbank discount rates, but at present they are higher than this, due to keen competition between the commercial and savings banks for deposits. In the same way charges for debt accomodation at present discount levels, are equally inelastic. There being no bill market in which the Riksbank could conduct operations to support its rate policy, the practical limitations of its powers allows it only to ration the rediscount facilities accorded to the commercial banks.

Checks Rises Best

In other words, the Riksbank is better equipped to check a rise in commodity prices than to check a fall. The achievement of relative internal price stability is therefore the more remarkable, even allowing for the influence of foreign exchange rates on the prices of imported goods.

Since Britain left the gold standard the Swedish bank rate has been raised first from 4 to 5 per cent, later to 8 per cent (at the time of Sweden's departure from the standard), then down to 6, in October, 1931. By the beginning of June a fourth successive reduction had taken place in the rate, bringing it down to 4 per cent and at Sept. 1 the rate was lowered to 3½ per cent. This would indicate that the Swedish authorities were engaged in a regular process of liberalizing the credit situation, which had been delayed by the Kreuger crisis in March, 1932.

As far as exchange rates are concerned, at the time of the departure from the gold standard the exchange stock of the Riksbank abroad had fallen to a low level, so that active intervention to steady the external value of the krona was not practicable. As a result, there were some wide fluctuations of the krona in terms of sterling until May of this year, when conditions had become calmer. In the meantime, the exchange stock of the Riksbank had increased, giving it a greater influence over current rates.

Clearly, if gold prices resume their declining tendency they will form an obstacle to the fulfulment of Sweden's monetary policy. On the other hand, if sterling prices rise, and till more gold prices rise also, there seems to be no reason to doubt the possibility of Sweden stabilizing internal money values and foreign exchange rates.

B. C. is Telephone Province

British Columbia is the telephone province. That is, there are more telephones in use on the Pacific Coast pro rata to population than anywhere else in Canada. In 1931 there were 18.5 telephones for every 100 population. Ontario came next with 18.1, but no other province came near that record, the next being Manitoba and Quebec with 10.5 Alberta had 9.6, Nova Scotia 9.1, Saskatchewan 9.0, New Brunswick 8.3, Prince Edward Island 6.6, and the Yukon 3.4.

CATTLE MARKETS IMPROVED IN EAST

Low Level of Sterling Hurts Export Trade to Britain

The market for cattle in Ontario and Quebec looked much better this week than at any time in many months. While this does not promise an over-night return to a normal price situation, it is hoped that under improved exporting conditions now imminent, we shall experience no more breaking conditions in our markets.

Winnipeg's trade was asked to support more cattle than the condition of trading allowed, and the market lost some of its activity and prices were shaded on in-between qualities. The Calgary cattle market continued steady, and Edmonton active and steady to firm on handyweight cattle. The three Saskatchewan markets were firmer on small supplies and a clean-up was generally effected.

Toronto cattle advanced 15c to 25c on the good end, with tops $4.75. Montreal cattle sold readily at firm to higher prices, with tops 25c up at $4.75. Winnipeg lost 25c on an oversupply, with tops $4.25. Calgary tops were about unchanged. Edmonton was about steady with a practical top of $3.75. Prince Albert had a top of $2.75, Moose Jaw of $3.25, and Saskatoon $3.50, all higher than last week's close.

Reports from the British market indicate improved trading. At Birkenhead, although the supply of Irish cattle was very liberal, there was a ready clearance under brisk trading, and while prices were not very much higher, being a little under ½c improved, there were indications of further strength. At Norwich store cattle market, the undertone was firm and dealers were asking higher prices.

The continued poor return on the pound sterling is an almost insurmountable obstacle to exports of Canadian cattle at this time. Store cattle at Norwich sold during the week from $39 to $68 at current rate of exchange. The effect on prices of the poor return on the pound sterling is indicated in the fact that at par exchange these prices would, in Canadian funds, be $12 to $19 higher. The best stall fed cattle at Norwich made approximately 9½c per lb. live weight. Glasgow, in reporting the market, states that the Canadian cattle on the S.S. Sularia showed improved quality and better weights, with tops making a little better than 6¼c per lb. live weight, in Canadian funds, and the remainder slightly under 6c.

Coal Traffic Heavy at Montreal This Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—During the 33 weeks of open navigation a total of 2,758,987 net tons of Canadian, British and foreign coal was received at Montreal this year. This represents a daily average of 11,841 tons.

The amount of British and foreign coal received at this port during 1932, amounting to 1,444,556 tons, constituted a new record. Although no new peak was attained in the amount of Nova Scotian coal during the seven months, the total of 1,176,148 tons received marks the St. Lawrence area as one of the most important markets for Cape Breton coal.

Receipts of Nova Scotian coal this year represents a decline of 194,448 tons from last year's mark, when 1,370,596 tons arrived at the port.

Imply Confidence
— with —
SUPERFINE LINEN RECORD

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY
1882 - 1932

Refuse to be stampeded by panic measures of economy. The enhanced prestige which the use of SUPERFINE LINEN RECORD gives your business stationery is a tremendous asset at a trifling cost. Only a fraction of a cent is the difference in cost between a beautiful and distinguished letterhead, and the most common of letter papers — no compensation for the loss of prestige which the use of such papers would cause among your customers.

ROLLAND PAPER COMPANY LIMITED
High Grade Paper Makers since 1882
MONTREAL, Que.
Mills at St. Jerome, Que. and Mont Rolland, Que.

Balanced Sales Programme Imperative for 1933

"Must tell and sell the retailer," says prominent executive; "shooting over his head not sound policy"

"THERE is not going to be as much exclusive effort devoted in the future as in the past to sweeping campaigns of general advertising, widely diffused."

Such was the recent arresting statement of a prominent business executive who spoke from the depths of his heart and pocket book and from a fund of experience. This gentleman has, during the past ten years, devoted substantial appropriations to general advertising in both dealer and consumer media and the remark quoted above was the spontaneous outcome of much recent thought and study on his part.

Further implementing his statements he said:

"The methods of selling in the past have been unbalanced — they have represented a large application of effort and money upon the consumer without giving sufficient thought to the merchant — the intermediary between the producer and the consumer."

"I do not imply that the consumer should be neglected — far from it as I know by my own experience. But I also know that the selling job is only partly done when the consumer is convinced, but the retailer is left unconvinced."

"The future will see a correction in this respect. Every sales program, to be successful, must be balanced — must provide for selling and informing the retailer about the product. This, of course will apply specially to advertising and will mean more opportunity, greater scope and increased usefulness for the trade newspaper."

This is a pithy summary of a weakness which, over the past twenty years, has developed in many sales programs and suggests the right course of action to correct the weakness.

Has this weakness developed in your sales plan? Have you forgotten the essential link in the chain which binds you to your ultimate customer — have you paid too little attention to the retailer?

Now is the time to correct the weakness — you can reach your distributor through his own special medium — his business newspaper.

Hardware and Metal - Canadian Grocer
Men's Wear Review - Sanitary Engineer
Dry Goods Review - Drug Merchandising
Canadian Paint and Varnish Magazine
General Merchant of Canada
Bookseller and Stationer

Business Newspapers Division
THE MACLEAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED, 143-153 University Ave., Toronto, Can.

SECOND SECTION

THE FINANCIAL POST

SECOND SECTION

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COTTON INDUSTRY OUTPUT RECORDED DECLINE IN 1931

Employment Figures Show Drop of Lesser Proportions

VALUES LOWER

Exports Swing to United Kingdom — Shipments to United States Off Sharply

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — That the cotton textile industry in Canada was able to maintain its operations at a fairly satisfactory level in 1931 as compared with the previous year, is indicated by figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Since declining values make comparisons of production rather unfeasible, employment figure may be regarded as an important key to manufacturing activity.

During 1931, 17, 577 persons were furnished with employment, a decrease of 1,013 or 5 per cent less than in 1930. Gross value of production, however, amounted to $50,986,932 a decrease of $7,600,434 or 13 per cent from the value of the previous year.

Production of all cotton fabrics was valued at $26,676,969 or 52 per cent of the entire output. Production of grey cotton had a value of $10,502,799. Tire fabrics was another important item of production and in 1931 there were produced 10,614,484 pounds valued at $3,407,800 comparing with 10,798,216 pounds worth $4,045,284 in 1930.

Import Values Decline

In connection with imports of raw, partly manufactured, and fully manufactured materials in 1931, while the total value at $42,949,247 showed a decline of $15,238,616 from 1930, or over 35 per cent, it was largely due to the drop in cost of raw materials. For instance, there were imported in 1930, 100,314,317 pounds of raw cotton at a cost of $14,216,310 or a cost of slightly over 14 cents per pound delivered at the factory. In 1931, 94,922,051 pounds cost $8,666,696 or a little more than 9 cents a pound delivered at the factory.

Similiarly, in 1930, 8,266,462 pounds of cotton linters cost $367,698 while in 1931 imports were 8,524,866 pounds with a cost of only $271,119. Rags, waste and garnetted material declined only 149,249 cwt. in 1931 but value dropped by $987,720. A comparison between imports of cotton fabrics in the past two years is not possible since this was reported in yards in 1930 and in pounds in 1931.

Exports Swing to U. K.

Exports of cotton textile goods in 1931 showed a relatively small decline totalling $1,057,488, compared with $1,712,576 in the previous period. Noteworthy is a swing from the United States to the United Kingdom. In 1930 exports to the United States were valued at $619,069 and compared with exports to the United Kingdom of $406.567. In 1931, however, this trend was reversed. Exports to the United Kingdom took the lead at $308,336 against $265,851 exported to the United States.

Principal statistics on the industry show that capital invested in the cotton textile group of industries totalled $82,183,112 in 1931 a decrease of over $5,000,000 from the previous year. Number of establishments reporting was 93 an increase of 16 over 1930. Of the total, 46 were located in Ontario and 39 in Quebec.

Addenda on Wages

A table relating to wages and employment is appended to the recent report on the industry issued by the government. Figures quoted are averages relating to the last six months of the year and weekly wages shown take no account of part time or overtime.

Average full-time wages paid to the various classes of labor in the cotton textile industry ranged from $11 for doffers to $25.69 to loom fixers. Average full-time wage for all employees amounted to $15.65 per week of 53.9 hours. Plants operated for the most part on a 50 or 55 hour week schedule. By reducing weekly figures to an hourly basis it was found that workers were paid an average of 29 cents an hour while hourly earnings for the various classes of workers ranged from 20.5 cents an hour for doffers to 48.1 cents for loom-fixers.

Soil Survey Completed for All Saskatchewan

After 11 years of work, involving over 120,000 miles of travel, a survey of Saskatchewan soils has been completed by officials of the soils department of the University of Saskatchewan. The purpose of the survey was to determine what areas of the province are suitable for various types of farming. This, it is thought, should eliminate settlement of areas that might not pay the settler.

In 1920 members of a better farming conference at Swift Current urged a survey of the soils of the province to classify and map the soils so as to encourage and assist the development of soil types by systems of farming to which they were best adapted.

A soil map of the western half of the province has been completed showing the many soil types, and field work of the present season brings to near completion the reconnaissance soil survey of the more settled part of Saskatchewan.

Goods Exported to Australia Up $17,004,966 in 8 Months

Canada's exports to Australia during the eight months ending November of the present fiscal year totalled $4,869,145, as against $3,164,179 in the corresponding period of last year. Among the notable increases were: cotton fabrics $30,547 to $356,856; felt $20,813 to $32,148; oilcloths $50 to 15,383; other fibres and textiles $1,902 to $49,937; wood, wood products and paper $1,849,658 to $2,481,536, square timber alone increasing from $23,154 to $258,996; automobiles $500 to 466,604; electrical apparatus $16,422 to $24,181; manufactured fertilizers nil to $14,600.

Economic Wisdom Down the Ages

THE SCRIPTURES

"The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be, and that which is done, is that which shall be done; and there is no new thing under the sun."—*Ecclesiastes 1:9.*

* * * *

ROME—301 A.D.—1,631 YEARS AGO

The inclemency of the season had affected the harvests of Syria; and the price of bread in the markets of Antioch had naturally risen in proportion to the scarcity of corn. But the fair and reasonable proportion was soon violated by the rapacious arts of monopoly. In this unequal contest, in which the produce of the land is claimed by one party as his exclusive property; is used by another as a lucrative object of trade; and is required by a third for the daily and necessary support of life; all the profits of the intermediate agents are accumulated on the head of the defenseless consumers.

"When the luxurious citizens of Antioch complained of the high price of poultry and fish, Julian publicly declared that a frugal city ought to be satisfied with a regular supply of wine, oil and bread, but he acknowledged that it was the duty of a sovereign to provide for the subsistence of his people.

"With this salutary view, the Emperor ventured on a very dangerous and doubtful step, of fixing by legal authority the value of corn. He enacted that in a time of scarcity it should be sold at a price which had seldom been known in the most plentiful years; and that his own example might strengthen his laws, he sent into the market four hundred and twenty-two modii, or measures, which were drawn by his order from the granaries of Hierapolis, of Chaleis and even to Egypt. The consequences might have been foreseen and were soon felt. The imperial wheat was purchased by the rich merchants; the proprietors of land, or of corn, withheld from that city the accustomed supply; and the small quantities that appeared in the market were secretly sold at an advanced and illegal price."—*Gibbon in the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."*

Thus ended the Emperor Julian's attempt to arbitrarily fix prices. It should be noted that both in the case of Diocletian and Julian the effect of the price fixing was the withholding from the market of the needed food, making necessary the abrogation of the laws by which the prices were fixed.

* * * *

THE PHILOSOPHERS

"The virtue of prosperity is temperance; the virtue of adversity is fortitude."—*From Bacon in "Of Adversity."*

* * * *

These quotations are from the collection of records and sayings throughout history in times of depression and adversity, made by H. G. L. Strange, director of the research department, Searle Grain Company, Winnipeg. More will be published in subsequent issues and readers are asked to send in similar quotations from their own reading of history.

Equipment Companies Look To New Year With Hope

Prospects at Least No Worse Than Last Fiscal Periods When Neither of Two Roads Ordered Single Car

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—As railway equipment manufacturing companies enter another year investors in their securities are taking some consolation in the fact that 1933 can hardly be worse than the year just past. In their last fiscal periods neither Canadian Car and Foundry Co. nor National Steel Car Corp received a single order for cars from either of the two main roads; consequently, any business which may be placed this year should make for an improvement over the preceding 12 months.

Railway companies usually make their commitments for new rolling stock at the turn of the year but as yet no mention has been made of orders. The only recent contract to break the ice of frozen activity at the car shops has been an order for 500 cars of the gondola type, which was placed with Eastern Car Co. in November. This was the first purchase of rolling stock made in many months, but it may be the forerunner of others.

Railways' Difficult Course

Railway companies have to steer a middle course between the need of economies on the one side and need of maintenance on the other. Financing of car purchases might be undertaken only with difficulty today; it is over a year since a Canadian railway raised funds through the issuance of equipment trust certificates. At the end of 1931 balance sheet of the C. P. R. showed that that company had $4,160,000 in the hands of the trustee available for expenditure on equipment; since then no new certificates have been sold. Outlays of all kinds have been reduced by both roads to a minimum; monthly earnings figures show what drastic cuts have been made in operating expenses.

On the other hand, equipment must be maintained in operating order and though cars may be temporarily repaired, the time will come when they have to be replaced by new stock. Depreciation is taking toll of all rolling stock whether active or idle; obsolescence is placing many cars on the retired list.

Fluctuations in purchases made by the railways find a ready reflection in earnings of equipment companies. An indication of the cyclical nature of their business is afforded by a comparison of earnings over the past four years. Following are figures covering net earnings of Canadian Car and Foundry Co. and National Steel Car Corp. in the past four years ended Sept. 30 and June 30, respectively:

	Can. Car	Nat. Car
1929	$3,922,114	$601.229
1930	3,104,867	1,803,791
1931	†896,786	440,595
1932	*913,193	‡59,483

†Including $250,000 trans. from res.
*Loss.
‡Including reparations award of approximately $300,000.

Both companies set aside substantial sums during the more prosperous periods, a policy which has stood them in good stead in the past two lean years. Nevertheless, directors of National Steel Car have intimated there will be no further disbursements on the company's capital stock for the time being while payments on Canadian Car common were recently suspended. These actions indicate that prospects for an early upswing in business of the equipment industry are not encouraging and that managements feel the wiser course is to conserve cash until conditions improve.

Eliminate Wooden Cars

In viewing the future there is a factor, in addition to ordinary replacement needs, which may benefit rolling stock manufacturers. After January 1, 1934, one year from now, practically all wooden cars may be abolished. The American Railway Association about three years ago laid down that no cars of all wood construction would be accepted on American lines after January 1, 1931, while the same agreement called for the virtual abolition of wooden cars after the beginning of 1934.

In the meantime, Canadian equipment companies are concentrating on reducing shut-down costs of plant and are waiting for the possibility of orders, however small, during the current year.

Imports of British Coal Via Montreal Up 34%

Coal imports from the British Isles through the port of Montreal in 1932 from early in April to early in December, totalled 1,118,287 tons of anthracite, an increase of 377,484 tons or about 34 per cent over the imports in the 1931 season, and 215,804 tons of bituminous compared with 36,668 tons in the corresponding period in 1931.

There were also 21,849 tons of British coke imported this year as against only 145 tons last year. The grand total of British coal and coke unloaded at Montreal in 1932 for the Canadian market is 1,355,940 tons, an advance over 1931 of 630,294 tons.

Canadian Pacific Steamships Active

During the 1932 season, Canadian Pacific steamers visited 103 ports in different parts of the world, some for the first time, according to William Baird, steamship passenger traffic manager. The number of sailings were somewhat reduced. Eastbound departures from Canadian and American ports to Europe numbered 680 compared with 820 during 1931.

Saint John Surveys Industry

The Saint John Board of Trade announced having completed four industrial surveys of the city and district, with two more in prospect. Among various reasons for such surveys, a British firm is now interesting itself in the development of the Fundy fishing industries.

Lobster Catch Higher in Maritimes in 1932

Reports from the Maritimes indicate that the lobster catch this year amounted to 46,000,000 pounds, a gain of 4,000,000 pounds over last year.

A total of nearly 9,000,000 pounds of fish, having a landed value of $128,512, was reported in Nova Scotia during October. This compares with 9,453,800 pounds with a landed value of $142,506 in the previous month. Increases were shown in haddock, cod, smelts, oysters and scallops. Decreases were registered in halibut and mackerel.

On the Pacific Coast, it is reported from Prince Rupert that total Canadian halibut landings for the 1932 season were 4,142,250 pounds, compared with 5,697,800 pounds in the previous year, 6,445,900 pounds in 1930, and some 7,500,000 pounds in each of 1929 and 1928. It is reported that the chief reason for the decrease in landings of halibut is the low price.

Empire Supplies Canned Pineapple

Most of the canned pineapple consumed in Canada comes from countries within the British Empire. Of the 4,046,512 pounds imported from April 1 to November 30, 1932, 2,008,666 pounds came from the Straits Settlement; 1,459,221 pounds from Australia and 420,042 pounds from other British countries, a total of 3,887,929, pounds, leaving only 158,583 pounds from countries not of British connection.

MORT. FINANCE PROGRESS SLOW SAYS TRUSTEE

Conditions Militate Against Realization of Assets

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Continuation of adverse conditions in the real estate and mortgage markets since the last report dated November 30, 1931, has impeded the realization of mortgages, and continued unemployment in certain districts has affected revenues, according to the fourth interim report issued by the trustee, National Trust Co., to the holders of the first mortgage bonds of Mortgage Finance Corp.

Since the end of the last year the trustee has collected on account of principal $17,023 and on account of interest $7,288. Advances made for the payment of taxes, first mortgages and interest on prior encumbrances amounted to $16,276. Repayment of monies advanced amounted to $11,566.

Summary of Position

Following is a summary of the present position in connection with the realization of assets: total face value of mortgages held, $406,410; properties taken over and now on hand on which there were previously second mortgages having an original face value of $23,650 (these properties are in certain cases subject to prior encumbrances); amounts outstanding advanced for the purpose of paying prior encumbrances, $103,034; Dominion of Canada bonds, $7,900; and cash on hand, $133,026; total of assets, $674,020.

The total par value of Mortgage Finance Corp.'s first mortgage bonds outstanding is $686,200. Accrued interest either on mortgages or bonds has not been taken into account.

Comment on Conditions

Following is the comment of the trustee upon operations for the year ended November 30 last:

"Three properties on which second mortgages amounting to $5,953 were held were brought to foreclosure sale and in each case the proceeds of sales were insufficient to pay anything on our claim.

"In addition to these properties we agreed to the private sale of three other properties on which mortgages for Mortgage Finance Corporation were held totalling $13,230 face value for an amount which realized $8,000 on our claims. This was done to avoid the heavy costs of foreclosure sale together with the uncertainty as to what amount might be realized in the event of a forced sale.

"Chequers Court property is still unsold. In the meantime steps are being taken to clear the title and to interest possible purchasers."

FEWER FAILURES DURING OCTOBER

Failures in First 10 Months Up, But Liabilities Declined

A decrease in the number of assignments under the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts, was experienced in October, 1932, as compared with October, 1931, while the liabilities of the assignors showed a very considerable decrease. Commercial failures numbered 199 as compared with 226 in the same month of the previous year, and 193 in September, 1932. The liabilities of the assignors amounting to $3,439,220 as compared with $12,378,396 in October, 1931, showed a large decrease, when compared with $3,926,294 in September, 1932, a considerable decrease is noted.

Total of commercial failures in Canada for the first ten months of 1932 was 1,995, as compared with 1,807 for the same period of 1931. The total failures in trade in the first ten months of 1932 were 964 as compared with 897 for the same period of 1931, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In manufactures, 387 failures in the elapsed period of 1932, may be compared with 388 in the same period of the preceding year.

The defaulted liabilities for the first ten months of 1932 were $34,506,706, as compared with $45,260,019, for the same period of the preceding year, a decrease of $10,753,313 or 23.8 per cent.

The following table gives a comparison of failures in the first ten months of the last 11 years:

Commercial Failures in Canada

First 10 Mos.	Failures	First 10 Mos.	Failures
1932	1,995	1926	1,437
1931	1,807	1925	1,513
1930	1,941	1924	1,717
1929	1,766	1923	2,707
1928	1,614	1922	2,980
1927	1,478		

In October there were 15 assignments in the Maritime Provinces, as compared with nine in October, 1931, and nine in September, 1932. The liabilities in October, 1932, were about $128,000.

Commercial failures in the province of Quebec during October, numbered 80 as against 90 in September, and 98 in October, 1931. The liabilities were approximately $1,384,000. Of these 80 failures, 37 with estimated liabilities of about $710,000 occurred in the city of Montreal.

In Ontario, the failures numbered 73 as against 64 in September, 1932, and 78 in October, 1931. Liabilities aggregated about $1,313,000. In the city of Toronto, there were 19 assignments with liabilities of about $365,000.

In the three Prairie Provinces, failures increased from 21 in September, 1932. to 26 in October, 1932, and may be compared with 28 in October, 1931. There were three failures in the city of Winnipeg with liabilities of about $18,000.

In British Columbia, commercial failures numbered 5 as against 9 in September, 1932, and 13 in October, 1931. A decrease was experienced in both comparisons. The liabilities were about $85,000. There were two failures in Vancouver, with liabilities of about $48,000.

Trading establishments furnished the largest number of failures, 92 assigning in October, as compared with 99 in September, and 77 in October, 1931. Of these concerns, 19 were general stores, nine groceries, six confectionery, two drink and tobacco, four boots and shoes, seven fish and meat, two furniture, four hardware, four electric apparatus, two jewellery and five drugs and chemicals.

Telephone Systems in Canada

The latest report shows there are 2,414 telephone systems in the Dominion, of which 1,537 are owned by co-operative companies, 1,174 of these being in the Province of Saskatchewan, and 202 in Nova Scotia. The telephone wire mileage throughout Canada is over 4,750,000.

BANK NATIONALE PROFITS REVEAL SLIGHT DECLINE

Maintain Liquid Position —Quick Assets 57% of Public Liabilities

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Slightly lower profits and a liquid position well maintained are features of the annual report of La Banque Canadienne National for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1932. Net profits were $972,075 compared with $1,001,940 in the previous year and after provision for pension fund, federal taxes and payments to the Province of Quebec, profits were equal to $10.07 a share on the capital stock against $10.38 a share in 1931. Dividends were maintained at the uusal 10 per cent rate.

Balance sheet shows total quick assets at $67,544,969 or 57 per cent of liabilities to the public of $118,249,209. The ratio is the same as in the previous year when quick assets were $78,264,984 compared with liabilities to the public of $135,467,314. Total assets are down about $17,000,000 at $132,921,697.

Cash Assets Lower

In assets, cash on hand and other cash asset total $14,166,628 down from $16,358,381, a decline in cheques on other banks is largely responsible for the difference. Dominion notes and currency is slightly higher at $6,480,196 and deposit in the central gold reserve is down 50 per cent at $1,000,000.

Total value of securities held is $38,534,550, down from $42,151,836. Dominion and provincial securities including demand loans, are down $1,500,000 at $28,431,224; Canadian municipal and British and foreign securities are down $2,000,000 at $6,907,907 and railway and other securities are slightly lower at $3,195,418.

Reflecting business contraction, current loans and discounts total $56,824,768 against $63,560,303 in the previous year and call loans are down $3,700,000 at $6,149,357. Loans to municipalities total $8,694,433 compared with $9,929,558 in the preceding period.

Deposit Show Shrinkage

In liabilities, total deposits are down nearly $12,000,000 at $104,839,058 of which savings deposits total $90,946,323, down $8,000,000 from 1931. Demand deposits are down $5,000,000 at $13,892,735. Notes in circulation are lower by $1,600,000 at $8,178,894. Government advances total $4,500,000 down from $8,000,000 a year ago. The report shows a change in directorate, Hon. C. P. Beaubien taking the place of A. A. Larocque on the board of directors.

Following is a comparison of profit and loss for the past two years ended November 30:

	1932 $	1931 $
Net profit	972,075	1,001,940
Less:		
Dividends	700,000	700,000
Pension fund	30,000	40,000
Federal tax	112,000	110,000
Prov. of Que.	125,000	125,000
Surplus for year	5,075	26,940
Add prev. surp.	205,169	178,229
Bal. forward	210,244	205,169

SOAP PRODUCTION REDUCED IN 1931

$1,000,000 Below Total for 1930 and $2,000,000 Below 1929

Production from the soaps, cleaning preparations and washing compounds industry in Canada during 1931 was valued at $17,047,452. This total was slightly more than a million dollars less than the corresponding figure for 1930 and about two millions below 1929 but was higher than in any other year.

Capital employed in the 69 establishments in this industry totalled $15,322,398, employees numbered 1,699 and payments for salaries and wages aggregated $2,487,237. Materials for manufacturing cost $7,990,246 and the value added was $9,057,206. This latter figure was the highest on record for the industry.

Forty of these plants were engaged primarily in the manufacture of soaps and cleaning preparations in 1931 and their output was valued at $16,386,113. The 21 estabishments in Ontario employed 1,055 persons and produced goods worth $12,643,706 or 77 per cent of the total. There were also 11 plants in Quebec, three in Manitoba, two in Saskatchewan, one in British Columbia, one in Alberta, and one in New Brunswick.

Twenty-nine establishments making washing compounds employed 139 workers and had a combined output worth $661,339. There were 12 factories in Quebec, 13 in Ontario, two in Manitoba, one in Saskatchewan, and one in British Columbia.

Output for Canada in 1931 was: household and laundry soaps, 58,088 tons at $7,462,274; toilet soaps, 13,624 tons at $4,509,052; soap powder, 7,646 tons at $1,179,739; shaving soap and cream, $461,488; textile soap, 1,021 tons at $152,042; soft soaps, 684 tons at $86,349; liquid soaps, 195 tons at $63,400; other soaps, 859 tons at $108,010; ammonia powder, $160,930; javelle water, $425,215; hand cleaner, $119,394; washing compounds, $256,003; and other cleaning powder or preparations, $805,329.

Imports of soap into Canada during the calendar year 1931 were valued at $934,666. This total included 3,856 tons of common laundry soap, mostly from the United States; 590 tons of castile soap, mostly from France, 97 tons of soap powders; $180,380 of other toilet soaps; 71 tons of liquid soap, and smaller quantities of harness, whale oil, pumice and mineral soaps.

Exports of soap in the year under review were valued at $727,828 and included 3,718 tons of toilet soap worth $691,824 and 259 tons of other coap alued at $36,004.

Free Factory Imports of Fibre Board Allowed

An order-in-council has been issued at Ottawa placing on the free list of all three Canadian tariff schedules pulp or fibre board in square or oblong sheets, when imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in their own factories in the manufacture of tubes and cones adapted for winding yarns thereon,—

This is to be designated at item No. 809 in the tariffs. The order became effective Dec. 24, 1932, and will remain in force until March 31, 1934.

Decline in Dollar Was Beyond Control

Had Canada Had Central Bank It Would Have Been Powerless When Canadian Currency Skidded, Declares Banker

By A CANADIAN BANKER

Exchange rates, from Canada's point of view, represent the price in Canadian money at which the currency unit of any other country may be bought or sold. So long as Canada and the other countries with which she traded were on the gold standard the prices of their currencies here could fluctuate only within narrow bounds, since if any one of those currencies rose or fell below the cost of shipping gold (the international currency) from or to Canada obligations would be settled by the physical transfer of gold instead of by the purchase or sale of exchange.

A country on the gold standard has pledged itself by statute to give on request a stated sum in gold for any note of its paper currency presented for redemption, and, at least by implication, not to set up any barriers to the export of gold if the holder desires to ship it elsewhere. As long as these conditions obtained supplies of gold were readily available to those who wanted them and the gold acted as a most satisfactory balance wheel in keeping exchanges at a parity.

Borrowing Stayed Decline

Canada lost the automatic action of this balance wheel in 1929 when she abandoned in fact the gold standard by placing an unofficial embargo on the export of gold. She succeeded, however, until September, 1931 (with the exception of a short period in 1929) in keeping the exchange value of her currency reasonably close to its gold parity. This was possible because during the period in question Canada floated a number of substantial long term bond issues in New York and obtained large short-term credits there, thus providing herself with considerable sums in the United States which offset the adverse balance she would otherwise have shown.

Before commencing a study as to whether the establishment of a central bank in Canada is desirable in order that it may take control of the exchange rates or at least guide their trend to the national advantage, let us consider the fact that our exchange is at substantial discount, and the four related questions recently put by one economist:

1. Why?
2. Who let it get there?
3. Could it have been saved by borrowing at the time or by building up larger gold reserves in the past?
4. Who is responsible for deciding how much gold should be kept?

Flight of Capital

The answer which I would give to the first question is that when England went off the gold standard in September, 1931, such shock was given to the faith of all nations in foreign investments that the demand by Americans for Canadian securities ceased forthwith and it was no longer possible for Canada to float bond issues in that market. At the same time this uneasiness resulted in a closer examination of Canada's financial position. Clearer appreciation of the extent of her heavy per capita funded debt and weakened gold reserves inclined the more nervous of those Americans who held our securities to sell and of those who had funds on deposit here to withdraw them.

As a further aggravation of the situation caused by this outflow of capital, means had to be found to meet in the United States the maturing Canadian short-term loans to which I have referred, since lenders there were disiclined to renew them at all or did so in part only with the greatest reluctance.

The volume of sales of Canadian exchange in New York and purchases of United States dollars in Canada, resulting from these various causes, in addition to the continued fall in the price level of Canada's exports, quickly drove her dollar to a discount of 20 per cent in terms of United States currency. However, as she continued to meet her foreign obligations promptly, confidence was soon restored, some of the panic strains on the exchange market ceased and the discount on her dollar fell to approximately 11½ per cent in the early months of 1932.

The causes of the depreciation of the Canadian dollar might be summarized as overborrowing abroad; loss of foreign confidence; dwindling export values.

Were Banks to Blame?

The second question asks, "Who allowed this depreciation in our currency?"

Several economists claim that misuse of the facilities of the Finance Act by the chartered banks is at the root of the trouble. They say that during the boom years the banks were able to borrow under that Act and thus expand credit in this country. As a result no automatic check was placed on the flow of gold to the United States. Does not this charge against the Canadian banks, which has been used to point the necessity for a central bank in Canada, ignore the fact that central banks elsewhere were powerless to prevent a similar flow of funds from their countries to New York and vast sums poured into that country from all the world?

Bank's Export of Fund

In some responsible quarters an idea was born that the banks were exporting gold on their own account to New York to be employed there in making call loans on the stock exchange at the high rates then ruling. On what grounds does this suspicion rest?

It is obvious that had the banks exported these funds and lent them on call in New York, they would have been available for repatriation to Canada at any time merely by calling the loans. During the period when the call loan rate was falling and the premium in Canada on New York funds was rising rapidly, such an operation would have been extremely profitable to the banks and the return flow of the funds would for a time at least have held the exchange rate within more reasonable bounds. No such return flow, however, did or could take place because the banks had not, in fact, exported their funds to New York during the boom period.

In case this Sherlock Holmes method of proof by deduction is not considered sufficiently convincing, the monthly bank statements published by the government will establish beyond question that the accusation against the banks has no foundation in fact. If the totals under the headings "Deposits elsewhere than in Canada" and "Due to other banks (elsewhere)" are subtracted from those under "Call and other loans (elsewhere)," "Other current loans (elsewhere)" and "Due from other banks (elsewhere)" the difference represents roughly the amount of their resources derived in this country which the chartered banks carry abroad as a reserve against their note issues and Canadian deposits. During 1927 this percentage was approximately 9.8; in 1928 a reduction to 6.6 occurred; while by the second quarter of 1929 it had fallen to 4.3. It is clear from these figures that instead of exporting gold from Canada during the boom years the chartered banks were transferring their own funds back to this country to meet Canadian requirements, and some other cause than chartered bank's action must be sought for the drop of some fifty million dollars which occurred in 1929 in the Dominion's gold holdings against its note issue.

Who Was to Blame?

If we as a nation have at any time more debts to pay abroad than we can find the necessary foreign funds to meet, where does the fault lie? If blame can be apportioned at all, it would seem that it should be borne principally by those who, as a mere financial convenience, incurred heavy short-term liabilities in other countries without assuring themselves in advance that they could secure, when payment was required, sufficient supplies of the relative foreign currency or of gold to pay these debts. In palliation it might be said that few, if any, Canadians foresaw the possibility of the New York market for long-term securities being completely closed against us without any warning, and these short-term borrowers assumed, therefore, that their obligations could be funded in due course without difficulty.

To some degree the blame must be shared by those Canadians who exported funds to speculate in New York during the boom years and lost those funds there when the crash came. Perhaps some part should also lie with the government for permitting their gold reserves to fall to the point where an embargo became necessary in 1929.

Borrowing to Stabilize

The third question "Could it (the dollar) have been saved by borrowing at the time or by building larger reserves in the past" has already been partly answered. The New York market was closed to Canadian loans so borrowing there was impossible, while Great Britain already staggering under an unparalleled drain of capital was in no position to assist us.

Larger gold reserves in Canada available for export would undoubtedly have reduced the depth to which our dollar plunged and checked the rapidity of that fall. In view, however, of the extent of our liabilities in the United States for which immediate settlement was sought I am confident that even so large a sum as $50,000,000 had it been available would have proved inadequate to hold our currency at its gold parity.

Whose Job is It?

The reply to the fourth and final question "Who is responsible for deciding how much gold (reserves) shall be kept?" is fairly clear. The statutes provide what minimum amount in gold the Minister of Finance must hold against the Dominion note issue. They place no limit, however, on the extent to which these reserves may be increased. Before the crisis the government was pledged to redeem in gold such of its notes as might be presented to it for that purpose and had, therefore, to decide what reserves were necessary to ensure the keeping of that pledge.

The reserves proved inadequate in 1929. In consequence the machinery failed to function as intended and the pledge had to be broken. These developments nevertheless did not in any way alter the fact that the government's responsibility existed nor shift it to other shoulders.

Before searching for a scapegoat should we not ask ourselves the practical question "Would Canada be better off had she remained on the gold standard until the present time?" Our wheat producers are now facing such severe competion from countries with currencies depreciated to an extent far greater than our own that I doubt whether many people would be prepared to say positively that the right answer is "Yes."

Unless the answer is in the affirmative it seems somewhat fruitless to seek to trace and attach blame to those responsible for that
abandonment of the gold sta
My only purpose in reply
length to the second, thir
fourth questions is to clear
some popular misconceptions
I shall defer until next w
discussion of the possibilit
exchange control and the d
ties to be faced in an atte
exercise it.

Editor's Note.—This is the
article of a series by a Ca
banker written for The Fin
Post to give the viewpoint o
adian chartered banks on the
tion of a central bank for C
Further articles will follow i
sequent issues.

TO DROP DOLLA GOOD FOR CANA EXPORTER THI

Says Tax Collections Pay Debts in U. S. Wo be Easier

A. N. McLean, president of
nors Bros., Ltd., canners and
ers of sea foods, at Saint John,
has expressed the opinion to
Financial Post that further de
ation in foreign exchange va
the Canadian dollar would b
this country. He suggests t
would be to Canada's bene
allow our dollar to follow the
ling exchange rate rather tha
tinue without considering
United States dollar.

Mr. McLean's view is that
exporter who expects that Can
markets abroad would be imp
by a depreciated currency
Although his opinion canno
quoted in full, the following
extract concerning Mr. McL
views of the added cost of m
Canadian debts in the United S
which such a policy would ent

Government Debts

"The argument is used th
must keep our dollar close t
American dollar on account
many government and mu
debts, the interest on which i
able in New York. This argum
certainly not a sound one
governments get their income
the people, and it is far easier f
government to collect taxes wh
people are prosperous than in
times as these, and the smal
ference that would have to b
lected to make up for the incre
American exchange would be fa
than offset by the large incre
income which the country wo
ceive through an increase i
exports.

"There is another argument
it would be hard for certain
mercial companies to have t
interest on their bonds in New
funds. However, it will be foun
the majority of these compani
dependent for a market for
products on the man who is
the digging, that is the farme
fishermen, the lumbermen, etc
if these workers in our basic
tries are impoverished, then it w
very hard for our commercial
panies to pay any exchange, w
if those who labor in our basic
tries are fairly prosperous comm
companies will have a good m
and it will be very easy for the
pay a little extra in New Yo
change.

Must Pay in Goods

"Furthermore, while it is tru
both commercial companies an
different governments have
payments to make in New York
ering interest and principal
amount to many millions, nev
less we must realize that in an
this indebtedness has to be paid
commodities. Only a small fr
can be paid in gold, and if w
faced temporarily with a highe
York exchange rate our peopl
receive a larger premium by
exchange on the commodities th
sold; in other words, the coun
a whole will receive the full b
of the exchange which will offs
extra amounts which our govern
or certain commercial companie
to pay when making their in
payments in New York.

"Another argument that has
used is that Canada in attachin
money to the pound sterling
start a race in lower currency
This does not seem reasonable
nearly a year and a half a large
ber of the leading trading n
have either attached their mo
the pound or kept their resp
monetary units in close pro
thereto. These nations have c
on billions of dollars worth of
and import business. London
been their chief financial cent
London financiers are apparen
control of the situation. Now,
seem reasonable that if Canada
to join or adhere to this gr
race in currency values w
started? Of course not. Canad
be welcomed and given eve
operation, for the more nation
adhere to the sterling grou
sooner the so-called gold st
nations will realize they are
isolated, and their foreign tr
passing, owing greatly to thei
management of the gold situ

Early Wheat Moveme Increased Rail Ton

An early and heavy movem
wheat from the Prairie Pro
increased the total tonnage of f
handled by Canadian railways
6,269,041 tons in September, 1
6,272,730 tons in September,
This is the first time in three
or since August, 1929, th
increase has been recorded ov
corresponding month of the p
year.

In past years the peak of the
loading has occurred during th
or fourth week in October, bu
year the peak was reached the
week in September. Consequen
improvement was only a movin
ward of the seasonal peak.
increase in wheat tonnage of 1,
tons assisted with smaller inc
in corn, barley, cotton, other a
tural products, base bullion and
other mine products, sugar,
izers and canned goods boost
total tonnage by 3,765 tons
decreases in all other commodit

For the ten months the tot
nage handled was 44,228,417 t
against 54,705,832 tons in 1931
was a decrease of 10,477,415 t
19 per cent. The largest
decrease was 2,425,990 tons of
gravel and crushed stone follo
1,326,229 tons of bituminous co

Work Continues on Port

A straight channel 600 feet
from berth 16, to deep water,
objective of the work now bein
at the Port of Saint John und
direction of the Public Works D
ment of Canada. It is estima
will take another year to co
this work, which will eliminat
extensive curves.

IN TIMES LIKE THESE...

TODAY, the minds of Canadian business executives incline to new ideas. And therein lies a wealth of opportunity for those who wish to sell ideas to these thinking, planning minds.

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Letters from subscribers to The Financial Post, who desire information bearing on their Canadian investments, will be answered by an early mail, and questions of general interest will be answered on this page. We cannot extend this service to non-subscribers nor do we answer enquiries relating to American stocks or foreign securities generally. A three-cent stamp or stamped envelope must be enclosed. Write mining and insurance enquiries on sheets separate from other investment enquiries. No answers can be given by telephone or telegram. We do not select lists of securities but will supply current facts about securities in a list you may supply. Nor do we attempt to make any forecasts of the probable trend of any security. The service, in other words, is one of fact and not of opinion.

Standard Securities

I would be grateful for any information you can give me regarding Consolidated Diversified Standard Securities shares. What is this company?

Consolidated Diversified Standard Securities represents the reorganization of the three companies which formerly comprised the Fairhall group of investment trusts and that its finances have been placed on a better footing has been indicated by declaration of an initial dividend on its preferred stock. There is a limited market for the shares. An improvement in market conditions will strengthen the position of the company.

Hudson Bay M. & S. Co.

I am holding shares of Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co. and would like very much if you would give me your opinion on same from a speculative viewpoint.

Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co. has been giving a good account of itself during the period of lowest prices in history for copper and zinc, its principal products. Our understanding is that every month this year an operating profit has been made after paying bond interest. The fact that the company has been able to tune its operations to such a high degree of efficiency and keep going while most copper properties are losing money, is an indication of what might be expected if general conditions were to improve and metal prices advance. The company enjoys excellent management, is fortified with many years of ore and is adequately financed.

Godfrey Realty

Please advise me as to the position of Godfrey Realty Co. I hold a first mortgage bond of this company on which interest was paid Dec. 1 but I would like to know whether this interest was earned by a wide margin or not. At what price is this bond being quoted at the present time?

As you indicate, Godfrey Realty Corp. paid interest on its 6 per cent first mortgage bonds on December 1, but interest was paid in Canadian funds only although the trust deed provides for payment in New York funds on demand. The buildings, we understand, is rented at approximately 70 per cent of capacity and earnings are just sufficient to cover bond interest charges. It is stated that the taxes on the building are paid to date, but that the sinking fund payment due June 1, 1932, is partially in arrears and no sinking fund payment was made on December 1, 1932. Semi-annual installments due on sinking fund amount to $15,000. With earnings barely sufficient to cover interest charges, any change in the rental situation might affect the payment of interest and we understand that a number of leases expire sometime in May.

There is practically no market for the majority of real estate bonds at the present time, but a nominal value of around $350 per $1,000 bond might be quoted on the Godfrey Realty bonds.

Paramount-Publix

I hold Paramount-Publix common stock. Has the stock really got a chance or not? Apparently the company is making all sorts of changes in an effort to get firmly on its feet—but the net loss of $8,350.000 to June 30, 1932, looks bad. Is there any improvement? Ought I to hold on?

The net loss of $8,350,000 reported by Paramount-Publix Corp. for the first half of its fiscal year included depreciation charges, amortization of films and a number of special write-offs. It was not therefore a cash loss of nearly so much money as you show. The company has $10,000,000 notes payable, $4,675,000 purchase money obligations coming due within a year, and $5,010,000 mortgages of subsidiaries also maturing within a year, and its own funded debt. Decentralization of theatre organization is the present policy to reduce overhead. Theatre attendance has shown some pick-up and income from film rentals has been comparatively satisfactory. If there comes less unemployment and general depression, Paramount common might have a real chance. If these things lag the company can hardly avoid serious readjustment of its capital structure.

Equity Stocks or Bonds

Would it be good business to sell bonds today and buy equity stocks in view of the fact that stocks in general will probably rise rather than fall in the future, that inflation would leave the bondholder stranded and that bond interest rates cannot fall a very great deal, thus preventing much appreciation of principal value.

Your question as to whether or not it would be good business to sell bonds today and buy equity stocks is based on your expectation that stocks in general will probably rise rather than fall in the future, that inflation will leave the bondholders stranded and that bond interest rates cannot fall a very great deal, thus preventing much appreciation of principal value.

You take too much for granted in that question. How can you or we be sure that arguments of inflationists will prevail at Ottawa over the soberer counsels of those who fear that inflation would be detrimental to Canada's best interests? You cannot say how a fight will end until it is over.

Making the dollar worth less can only give temporary benefit to exporters while cost of living is adjusting itself to the new situation and in the meantime it impedes the corrective influence of declining production of wheat, fish lumber, newsprint and metals as a result of low prices. If people stopped "cussing" the low prices long enough to think seriously over the situation which produces low prices, there would be a distinct step toward better conditions. If there was no such thing as money and a man produced for his available market too much wheat, too many cattle, too much of everything, he would find that he would have to barter a lot more of these things than formerly to get something else he wanted. Make your dollar worth 50 cents and you get an advantage only so long as the world in general and Canadians in particular continue to think of it as worth $1.

This is not intended so much as an argument against inflation as to show some of the considerations working in the minds of people politically and financially influential against proposals for inflation. Even economists, who are for inflation, predicate that it shall be "judicious" or "controlled;" but who shall be the judge and who control? If inflation be prevented on an important scale, or if it be possible to control it, bond values would still be important. If the cost of living drops still further, bond values would become greater as measured in purchasing value of interest and principal. The effect of inflation in lowering bond values would only be felt if inflation caused higher prices generally and therefore a higher cost of living. Some deny that England and other countries, whose currencies are showing low exchange value at present, have really inflated their currencies because there has been little increase as yet in cost of living. In fact, England has reduced interest rate on government obligations on a large scale.

More important for you to consider is whether there is apt to be declining revenue of the company which issued your bonds. If it is having a hard time to meet interest payments, how much worse it would be to shift to its equity stock! If its earnings are recovering, bond values should be increasing because of greater safety of the bonds. There is choice in that one can take a speculation in the bonds which have been selling low or in the stock for whose recovery he might have to wait longer. The latter being the greater speculation would reward him more highly, if successful, but the greater danger is there.

You probably are thinking of shifting to equity stocks of companies which are doing well. Each such switch would require individual consideration of its merits, but please remember that in past experience a good bond market has been an almost indispensable preliminary to a reviving stock market.

Duke-Price

As a subscriber to The Financial Post I would be obliged if you would give me some information regarding Duke-Price Power Co. bonds. Are these safe and has there been any change in the company's affairs? I notice the bonds are selling at a low price.

The situation surrounding Duke-Price Power Co., first mortgage bonds has been rendered a trifle uncertain through difficulty surrounding Price Bros. & Co. which have experienced financial difficulties and have defaulted on their bond interest. Duke-Price sells 100,000 h.p. to Price Bros., and if the newsprint company were to be placed in receivership the contract might be jeopardized. The fact that Duke-Price Power Co. has other contracts with newsprint companies makes for a difficult situation since, as you know, conditions in the newsprint industry are most unsatisfactory. Present quotations on the bonds indicate there is some uncertainty regarding their position, and until some solution of the industry's problems is found, position of the Duke-Price bonds must remain a trifle precarious.

Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers

A client of mine holds certificates for 10 shares of the capital stock of Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Ltd., whose address is given as 217 Bay Street, Toronto 2, Ontario. Understand that 6 per cent interest has been paid on these shares for which he paid $10 each, so there is no default. Would you be good enough to let me know what value these shares have and in what financial standing this company is at the present time?

Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' last statement was for the year ending February 29, 1932. The company at that time showed total assets of $272,689 of which inventories accounted for $67,880, accounts receivable for $25,004, investments for $75,904 and cash for $19,203. Various warehouses and furniture are shown at $84,055. The company had a general reserve of $80,120, a building reserve of $36,601 and a surplus of $8,677.

In that year the company made sales of $375,501. It paid to the Wool Growers' Association and dealers in settlement of wool delivered, including wool and wool rejects purchased, $433,300 and had wool and wool rejects on hand valued at $54,094. The difference representing loss on wool and wool rejects disposed of amounted to $3,706 but the company made a net profit on stacks and bales of $549, on twine of $752, on stockmen's supplies of $7,552, on manufactured woollens of $154 and a profit on sales materials and supplies through branches of $391. The commissions charged wool growers and associations for handling were $69,052. There was also a profit of $925 in sale of bonds and sundry revenue of $1,673, making a total revenue—after deducting the operating loss referred to is of $82,305. Deducting rent, salaries, wages, insurance, taxes, and various other operating expenses there remained a net surplus for the year of $7,752. Out of this the company made provision for an annual payment of 6 per cent on paid up capital as at December 31, 1931, for $6,907.

It will be evident that in that year wool growers and farmers generally were passing through a difficult period and that Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers was passing through similar difficulties with them. The management over a term of years apparently has been good, but you will see that under present conditions interest requirements on the shares were not covered with much margin. It is understood that sales of stock would have to be made through the company as it is a co-operative company and the stock is not listed anywhere.

In the current year which will end February 29, 1932, business has been conducted much on the same lines as the previous year. The association has handled about four million pounds of wool, which is the average of the last four or five years although a little under 1931. This amount is nearly all disposed of and settlements are currently being made with shippers.

Sherwin-Williams

What is the outlook for Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada. Has there been any improvement in operations and earnings?

Due to the decline in constructional activity in the past two years, earnings of Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada have dropped and our understanding is that there has been no marked improvement during the current fiscal year, which began Sept. 1 last. The company's last balance sheet showed a strong position and the company itself is the largest paint manufacturer in the Dominion. Its common stock record in the past has been favorable to shareholders and it may be expected that an upswing in building would find ready reflection in the company's business.

B. C. Power

Have you any information of current earnings of British Columbia Power Corp.? I hold a few shares of the A stock and am wondering if the company will be in a position to continue paying its dividend.

Earnings of British Columbia Power Corp. during the current year have declined and for the five months ended November 30, net earnings at $1,561,654 were down 17 per cent from the same period last year. Dividends paid on the "A" stock to date have not been fully earned and the possibility of a reduction in disbursements must be admitted. The company is the largest utility in its territory and has done well in the past; whether you should consider selling your shares depends largely upon the price at which you bought them and whether you would be prepared to accept a dividend reduction and wait for better times.

Montreal Apartments

Have you any information on Montreal Apartments Ltd. I hold a few bonds in this enterprise.

Properties comprising Montreal Apartments, Ltd., are three high-class, centrally located apartment houses. At the present time we understand that rentals are satisfactory and in 1931 earnings were sufficient to cover interest and sinking fund requirements on the first mortgage bonds, as well as other obligations. A point in connection with these bonds is that title to the properties is owned by Hon. P. R. DuTremblay and payment of principal and interest, together with sinking fund, is his personal obligation.

McColl-Frontenac

I have not seen any new information on McColl-Frontenac Oil Co. in the past month or so and am wondering if any developments have taken place. Any information which you may have on this company will be appreciated.

Our understanding is that earnings of McColl-Frontenac Oil Co. have been maintained this year. Sales of fuel for industrial purposes have tended to decline but gasoline sales have shown an increase. The company ranks among the leaders in the industry it serves and has expanded its properties until they now cover a wide area. Competition in this type of industry is keen but indications are that McColl-Frontenac has been able to hold its own and consolidate its position.

Canadian Hydro

I hold a few shares of the preferred stock of Canadian Hydro Electric Corp. and am somewhat worried about the present low values. Would you please let me have your opinion on this company?

Canadian Hydro Electric Corp. derives its revenue from its holdings in Gatineau Power and its subsidiaries. Earnings of Gatineau Power Co. have held up well this year but some uncertainty in that company's position exists on account of certain contracts it holds with newsprint companies. The situation in the newsprint industry is not satisfactory; earnings of manufacturers have declined and this situation may possibly affect earnings of Gatineau Power Co. in the future. Present low prices for Canadian Hydro-Electric preferred indicate there is some doubt as to the company's ability to maintain dividends; on the other hand, earnings for the twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1932, were equal to $22.28 a share on the preferred stock.

Newfoundland Bonds

The prices on Newfoundland bonds, quoted weekly in your paper, show that a high yield is to be obtained by purchasing these securities. Would the purchase of these bonds be a good speculation? Is Newfoundland paying interest regularly on bonds outstanding? What is the credit position of this Dominion?

The security afforded by bonds of Newfoundland is not comparable with that afforded by Dominion of Canada issues and the yield on Newfoundland bonds is substantially higher than that to be secured on Canadian bonds. Newfoundland depends largely upon natural resources, including pulp and paper, iron mines, and fisheries and revenues from each of these sources have fallen materially in the past two years. We are not aware as to whether Newfoundland has ever defaulted on any of its issues but the credit of the Dominion was so low under 1931 market conditions that it was unable to raise a refunding loan and eventually had to grant a monopoly to Imperial Oil Company to cover advances made by that company so that the dominion could meet its obligations. There seems to be considerable doubt as to whether Newfoundland can meet interest coming due on January 1 and there has been a suggestion that the British and Canadian Government might advance the necessary money so that Newfoundland would not go into default.

Newfoundland has a comparatively high funded debt and while an effort is being made to place government finances on a business-like basis it may take considerable time before the credit of the dominion will be substantially improved. In the meantime, there would not be an active market for its bonds.

There have been a number of cases where default has occurred in English-speaking countries. The State of New South Wales would be in default at the present time had not the other Australian states paid its obligations. In this case, there was a radical element in control of New South Wales politics.

Switch Proposed

I have an opportunity for trading National Light and Power Bonds for Famous Players at about an eight point spread. Your Survey of Corporate Securities for 1932 seems to indicate that the Famous Players bond might be a good buy, but as I have the Nationals hypothecated, my banker would like a later opinion as to the wisdom of the switch. I am afraid the Players may be facing a period of diminishing receipts.

National Light & Power Co. has shown ability to cover its fixed charges by a reasonable margin despite depressed business conditions and while earnings are somewhat lower in the current year than in 1931 the company is earning first mortgage bond interest some 1.9 times after reserve for depreciation. While the company's operations are confined to the city of Moose Jaw some power is sold to the Saskatchewan Power Commission. There is not an active market for the bonds.

Famous Players Canadian Corp. has always earned its interest charges by a very wide margin but has felt the effect of general business conditions in the past two years. In 1931, bond interest was earned 2.69 times after depreciation as compared with 6.16 times in 1930. In September, the company did not pay the usual quarterly dividends on its common stock which might indicate that earnings had declined in the current year. The market on the 6 per cent first mortgage bonds due 1948 is more active than at on the bonds of National Light & Power So far Famous Players Canadian Corp. has passed through the period of depression in much better shape than similar companies operating in the United States.

Dominion Bonds

We would like very much to have your opinion as to the comparative safety between a Dominion Government Bond and a bond issued by the Canadian National Railways, Canadian National Steamships Ltd., or any other bond which is guaranteed by the Dominion Government. It is our understanding that the guarantee is absolutely unconditional and, to all intents and purposes, a bond, guaranteed by the Dominion Government, is of equal standing with a bond issued direct by the Dominion Government.

We would like particularly to know if there are any features about a guaranteed bond that make it less desirable than a straight Government Bond.

To all intents and purposes there is no difference in security between direct obligations of the Dominion and obligations guaranteed by the Dominion. The guarantee on each new issue is passed by Order-in-Council and if the Dominion did not live up to its guarantee its credit would be damaged to just as great an extent as though it had not met its direct obligations. We would draw your attention, however, to the fact that only a portion of the Canadian National Railway bonds are guaranteed by the Dominion. Others carry provincial guarantees and still others are not guaranteed at all.

The Canadian National Railway bonds guaranteed by the Dominion usually give a slightly higher yield than do Dominion of Canada bonds and in a period of uncertainty such as we have had during the past year, there is a greater difference in price and a greater spread between yields. This is due chiefly to the fact that numerous investors in the Dominion of Canada and C. N. R. bonds in the United States are somewhat uncertain as to the status of the C. N. R. issues and in a period of stress the C. N. R. holdings are liquidated to a gerater extent than are Dominion of Canada bonds. While there is a good market for the C. N. R. issues there is less demand for them during a period of uncertainty than there is for the direct obligations of the Dominion.

Bishop Realty

A customer of ours holds a $1,000 6½ per cent Refunding and General Mortgage 20 year Sinking Fund Gold Bond due February 1, 1950, of the Bishop Realty Co., Montreal, for which he has been offered a 7 per cent first mortgage (leasehold) bond of the same company due 1947 We have recommended the change, but we have been asked to make some enquiries regarding the company who are now in default of August interest. What are the chances of recovering the principal, and what shape is the company in financially?

The 6½ per cent refunding general mortgage bonds of Bishop Realty Co. were originally issued to refund the 7½ per cent first mortgage leasehold bonds of which there is $300,000 outstanding and to purchase the site on which the property stands. Of an authorized issue of $600,000 only $182,000 of the 6½ per cent refunding general mortgage bonds were sold, an insufficient amount to serve the purpose for which the bonds were issued. The Montreal Trust Co., acting as trustee for the issue, has been holding the cash derived from sale of the bonds and at the present time holds some $134,614. It is now proposed that the holders of the 6½ per cent refunding general mortgage bonds shall accept this amount and turn back their bonds. This means they would get a return of approximately 73c. on the dollar invested. A meeting of bondholders is being called for Dec. 29 to discuss this proposal. We understand that the underwriters, W. A. Mackenzie & Co. got 10 per cent for selling these bonds and that other moneys were disbursed for various purposes.

While the Medico-Dental Building, owned and operated by Bishop Realty Co., is present rented at about 75 per cent of capacity, rentals are low and the company is not earning its 7 per cent mortgage bond interest. Interest on this issue has not been met during the current year. Under the circumstances, there is practically no market for the bonds, whereas it is expected that a payment will be made on the 6½ per cent refunding general bonds early in the new year.

B. C. Pulp

Please let me have your opinion of the bonds of British Columbia Pulp and Paper Co. Has the company made any progress this year?

In your letter you do not specify which securities of British Columbia Pulp and Paper Co. you hold. Both the first and general mortgages mature in 1950, but, as you probably know, interest on the general mortgages has been postponed until November 1, 1934. In recent weeks there has been some improvement in the company's activity as a result of increased orders from Japan. Our understanding is that the Port Alice plant is operating on full time and the Wood Fibre unit has a fair volume of orders on hand. On the other hand, conditions in the pulp market are not satisfactory, low prices allowing but a narrow margin of profit. In 1931, the company sustained a deficit of $171,588 after bond interest and other charges; and a deficit of $142,348 was brought forward into the current year. The company is one of the largest operators on the Pacific coast but any real improvement in its earnings must depend on a betterment in pulp prices.

Real War Debt Cost Up 87 p.c. for Britain

Depreciation of Pound Sterling and Fall in Wholesale Prices Plays Havoc With Debt Figures Since 1924

Measured by what they could buy with the money in their own countries, the real cost of the war-debt payments has increased 87 per cent in the case of the British taxpayer and decreased 30 per cent in the case of the French taxpayers since the debt funding agreements with this country were made according to E. V. Bell, writing in the New York Herald, Tribune. The real value of the payments to the U. S. government has risen 54 per cent.

In Great Britain the depreciation of 32 per cent in the dollar value of the pound sterling makes it necessary to raise 47 per cent more pounds to buy the dollars in which the debt must be paid. For every pound which the British taxpayer had to devote to this purpose in 1924, he must now devote £1 9s 5d. Whereas it took £19,600,000 when the pound was at parity to purchase the $95,550,000 due on Dec. 15, it will take £28,955,000 now that the pound is worth only $3.30.

Living Costs Lower in Britain

But since 1924, the first full year after the debt agreement was made, there has been a fall of 21 per cent in the cost of living in Great Britain, measured by the index of the Ministry of Labor, which means that the purchasing power of the pound sterling has risen 27 per cent. One pound today will buy for the British taxpayer the equivalent in goods of what it took £1 5s 5d to buy in 1924. Thus he must not merely furnish to the tax collector many more pounds than in 1924, but pounds which are worth more to him in terms of what they will buy. The result is that what he pays today for the account of the war debts is equal to 87 per cent more than what he was called upon to pay on the basis of the pound sterling of 1924. In terms of that pound he must now give up the equivalent of £1 17s 5d for every pound which he gave up in 1924.

Carrying the comparison a step further, the payment of $95,550,000 due next month costs the British taxpayer the equivalent of £36,652,000, against £19,600,000 when the bargain was struck.

If the fall of wholesale prices in Great Britain be taken as the measure of the rise in the purchasing power of the pound, the results are more striking. Wholesale prices, as measured by The Economist's index, have fallen 46 per cent since 1924, with a resultant rise of 85 per cent in what the pound will buy at wholesale. This increase in the purchasing power of the pound, taken in conjunction with the increased number of pounds necessary to meet the debt in dollars, gives an increase in the real burden of 172 per cent. It means that the British taxpayer must give up £2 14s 5d in 1924 wholesale pounds for each pound he was called upon to give up in that year. The December payment, on this basis, is equal to £53,312,000, against £19,600,000 then.

Dollar Value of Franc Up

In the case of France, the situation is different. There has been no fall in the dollar value of the franc since 1926 when the Mellon-Berenger debt-funding agreement was reached. It might even be said that the dollar value of the franc has risen, for soon after the agreement was reached the franc sold at the lowest price in history, 1.94 cents, whereas it is now worth 3.92 cents. For practical purposes, however, the exchange value may be said to have remained unchanged. But if the French taxpayer has to give up no more francs to meet the war-debt bill, the value of the francs which he pays the tax collector has changed. In contrast to what has happened in the rest of the world, the cost of living in France has risen 43 per cent since 1926, which means that the franc has lost 30 per cent of its purchasing power and is worth only 70 centimes in terms of the franc of 1926. In other words, the French taxpayer is actually sacrificing in buying power 30 per cent less than he would have had to sacrifice if conditions had remained unchanged since the debt-funding agreement was made.

This does not mean that the war debts are easier for France to pay at this time. Taxes have risen and the French Government is facing a heavy deficit. But it does mean that if all other conditions had remained unchanged, the actual sacrifice necessary to meet the war debt alone would be lighter than it formerly was.

Fall in Wholesale Prices

On the basis of wholesale prices a different picture is presented. Although the cost of living has nearly doubled in France, there has been a net fall of 32 per cent in wholesale prices, or a rise of 47 per cent in the wholesale purchasing power of the franc. On this score the French taxpayer is worse off. The franc that he pays today is equal to one franc forty-seven centimes of the 1926 wholesale franc, or an increase of 47 per cent in the real burden of the payment.

In the United States there has been a fall of 35 per cent in the general price level, which means that every dollar received by that government in payment of the war debts will buy the equivalent of $1.54 on the 1926 basis.

In so far as the debts were contracted in goods and must ultimately be paid in goods, if they are to be paid, the increase in the burden to the debtor governments as a whole is the same as the increase in the value of the payments to us. That is to say, the debtors must now ship the U.S.A., 54 per cent more goods in payment than they would have had to send under the conditions existing when the funding agreements were made.

The difficulty of this is illustrated by the course of Great Britain's trade with the United States. Whereas the first payments made by Great Britain under the debt-funding agreement were equal to a little more than half the exports of goods which she sent there, the payments due this year are equal to more than three and one-half times the value of the British goods bought by the U.S.A.

Dominion Park Meeting Postponed for One Week

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Annual meeting of Dominion Park Co., scheduled for December 23 has been adjourned until December 30 when shareholders will be presented with figures covering the fiscal year ended October 31.

An adverse showing is anticipated and in an effort to meet certain liabilities shareholders have authorized directors to explore the possibilities of selling a parcel of the company's property.

The company operates an amusement park in the eastern section of Montreal.

Canadian Securities

Dominion of Canada
Dominion Guaranteed
Provincial Government
and Municipal Bonds

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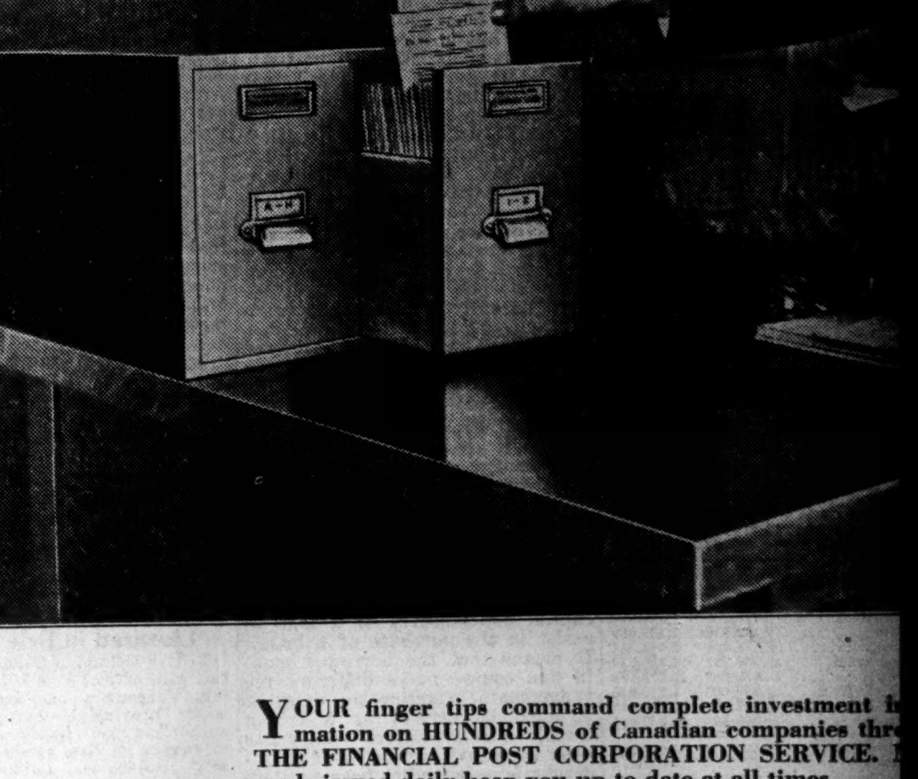
Selling Agents to the Retail Trade: Bryce Sales Limited, Calgary, Winnipeg and Vancouver.
Sales Offices: Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, London, Hamilton, Halifax, Saint John, N.B.
Export Representatives: Great Britain and Ireland: Liddell & Mitchell, Glasgow, Scotland. Taylor & Shelmerdine, Manchester, England. W. J. Cutcliffe, London, England. A Lowry, Belfast, Ireland.
Argentine: E. L. Clough, Buenos Aires.
Australia: Hugh Scott-Young, M bourne, Australia.
New Zealand: H. W. Airey, L Auckland, Dunedin, Wellington.
South Africa: L. C. Carrick, Johann burg.
Newfoundland: S. Elliott & Co. John's.
British West Indies: Wilson & Jo stone, Ltd., Port-of-Spain, Trini L. W. Huddle, Kingston, Jamaica.
China, Hongkong & Japan: Hora Nobbins, Shanghai, China.
British Malaya, T. B. Rogers & Ltd., Singapore, Straits Settleme
Peru: M. E. Biber, Lima.
India: H. Maddison, Calcutta.

At Your Finger Tips...



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Current Events in Banking World

OMMERCE BANK HOWS EARNINGS $14.26 A SHARE

iquidity Ratio Higher at 58% of Liabilities to Public

rnings of the Canadian Bank ommerce for the fiscal year d Nov. 30, 1932, are reported annual statement at $4,279,- as compared with $4,774,924 e previous year, a decline of tly more than 10 per cent. represents $14.26 a share com- with $15.92 a share in the fiscal year. After deduction preciation and taxes, but be- allowing for pension fund and tions, earnings amounted to 3 a share in 1932 compared $13.08 last year.

ductions for dividends of $3,- 00 were $300,000 lower this than last, but this reduction ly for half the fiscal year, present dividends are at the of $3,000,000 a year. Other tions in appropriations were in write-off on premises, $100,000, and provision for down $50,000. After these es, a deficit of only $16,183 shown for the year.

Liquidity Higher

liquid position of the bank, pressed by a ratio of cash, call and securities to liabilities public, rose from 56.4 to 58 ent during the year. This re- the partial switching of from current loans into gov- t and public securities. bank statements show the trend, which is due to the nec- of employing funds, which ot in demand by commerce, in st-bearing securities. As high securities generally do not as good a rate as prime com- al loans, this has been a fac- reducing bank earnings.

reduction in current loans nts to over 31 million dollars, call loans in Canada are down nine millions and call loans d are reduced by $5,772,744. dings of government securi- re up by more than two mil- public securities have risen 768,682 and railway and other ties are up over one million s, according to the statement. hough depreciation on prem- shown in the income account 50,000, the reduction in prem- hown in the balance sheet is $225,000, indicating that cur- mprovements and alterations been met from current earn-

Deposits Lower

rge decrease is shown in non- st bearing deposits. This nts to $31,374,337, or over 25 ent of last year's total, and lly reflects the inactivity of ss acounts. However, it would ndicate that former demand its have been 'switched into st bearing accounts as the have increased by $2.242,022. culation of the bank's notes a decline of $3,845,362, or per cent, but advances from overnment under the Finance re unchanged at $15,000,000. ast item would probably have a decrease had it not been e special advances made to banks early in November.

income and surplus account balance sheet, as drawn up the bank statement by The cial Post, are shown below:

OME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended November 30

	1932	1931
	$	$
ofits *	4,279,424	4,774,924
ppropriations:		
ends	3,300,000	3,600,000
on fund	255,607	255,592
c. on premises	150,000	250,000
	550,000	600,000
tions	40,000	50,000
or year	†16,183	19,332
rev. surp.	535,683	516,351
. forward	519,500	535,683

r deducting charges of manage- d providing for all bad and doubt- ts.
icit.

GENERAL STATEMENT
As at November 30

diately Available Liquid Resources ets	1932	1931
	$	$
	17,520,568	19,835,044
n notes	36,940,627	39,470,289
gold res.	8,000,000	8,000,000
for. banks	24,804,811	22,274,896
rrency	666,407	1,111,991
ecs.	101,184,725	99,031,314
ns abroad	38,612,440	44,385,184
	227,729,578	234,108,718
nd Securities Other Than Those of Canadian Government		
securities	24,776,835	20,008,153
other secs.	12,496,042	11,348,700
call loans	31,195,965	40,682,168
loans *	231,077,598	252,720,150
ans abroad*	15,836,308	20,244,793
	315,382,748	345,003,964
Due from Other Banks		
other banks	1,167,770	1,991,150
of other bks.	15,419,797	19,723,937
other bks.	11,699	39,121
	16,599,266	21,754,208
Other Assets		
rent loans	2,770,963	2,337,676
ate	2,479,208	2,263,699
es	2,614,404	2,084,357
of credit	12,060,707	12,374,264
s	15,099,299	15,325,189
circ. fund	1,250,000	1,250,000
contr. cos.	3,997,589	3,935,392
ssets	331,363	347,953
	40,603,538	39,918,530
	600,315,125	640,785,420
ilities		
To the Public		
ion	22,507,359	26,352,721
vances	15,000,000	15,000,000
by public:		
d dep.	90,803,321	122,177,658
s dep.	379,152,309	376,910,287
abroad, etc.:		
n banks	17,617,153	25,273,935
ayable	11,977	64,618
of credit	12,060,707	12,374,265
	537,152,826	578,153,484
ks. in Can.	1,883,862	1,188,767
To the Shareholders		
s	758,988	907,486
	30,000,000	30,000,000
	30,000,000	30,000,000
	519,499	535,683
	61,278,437	61,443,169
	600,315,125	640,785,420

provision for bad and doubtful

Butter Production Down

roduction of creamery butter da in November, amounted to 43 pounds, compared with 58 pounds in the preceding and 12,071,977 pounds in er, 1931. Nova Scotia and were the only provinces to creases, the former 66 per cent latter 2 per cent.

Bank of Commerce Statement in Brief

Net profits down	10.4%
Liquid ratio up	2.5%
Earnings per share down	$1.66
Earnings per share after write-offs down	$1.12
Dividends per share in 1932 down	$1.00
Interest-bearing deposits down	.59%
Non-interest bearing deposits down	25.7%
Total deposits down	5.8%
Circulation down	14.6%
Current loans down	8.6%
Total assets down	6.3%

Making Safe Advances For Sound Enterprises A. B. C. of Bank Credit

Character of Applicant, Record in Business Must be Good

LIQUIDITY NEEDED

Major Portion of Advances Must be on Prime Credit of Makers and Sellers of Seasonal Goods

By a Bank Manager

The question of what constitutes a desirable bank credit is one which has concerned young managers since banking began and although volumes have been written on this subject it is possible that one more article dealing with fundamentals will perhaps reach some where previous discourses have failed, and may serve the explain the "why" covering certain situations.

It is difficult to give examples or establish any set rule as each case must be judged on its own merit, taking into consideration all circumstances of the situation. Therefore, in order to get a proper idea, the "theory" of what constitutes "prime bank credit" must be firmly established in the mind.

Necessary Fundamentals

We take it for granted that the applicant for an advance is of good character with a proper regard for his responsibility and with a record of successful business operation. The proposition submitted must be sound. If the proposition is sound advances made to assist it are likely to be sound. Is there an established demand for goods handled or must it be created? Are the principals experienced in this particular line or is it a new venture? Many a man has been eminently successful in his own line while failing in a new one. This is particularly the case in men of mature years.

Collectibility of Advances

The first principle must be to keep bank advances readily collectible. The reason for this is obvious. Deposits are subject to withdrawal practically on demand, and it is necessary to keep those same funds in as nearly the same state as possible, in order to meet the possible demands of the depositors to whom the bank owes its first duty.

The questions, therefore, on which a manager must satisfy himself are as follows:

1. Is the advance safe?
2. For what purpose is it required?
3. Is the position of the borrower sufficiently liquid to ensure repayment within reasonable time?

Prime Credit

In order to do this we must see that the major portion of these advances are made on what might be called prime credit. The best example will be found in financing production, manufacturing, and merchandising of consumable goods, preferably of a seasonal nature. For instance, a manufacturer who buys raw materials for winter operation obtains an advance on his own note to assist in the purchase of this material. He disposes of the finished goods in the spring and replaces his note with trade paper, the proceeds of the sales of the goods for which the original advance was made. This trade paper is paid in due course, say late spring or early summer. The bank is then in a position to advance the same funds for the use of some other line of business that requires assistance during the summer months, a farmer for seed, or the purchase of young cattle for grazing. This advance is repaid when the grain is harvested or the cattle fatted and sold in the fall. The funds are again available for the use of the grain merchant or drover, and the bank is again repaid when these goods are disposed of.

By this method three different classes of business have been assisted during the year, each becoming possibly a substantial depositor between seasons. The banks' advances have remained readily collectible as they were made against saleable or consumable goods. A public service has been performed; raw materials developed; labor employed; the community and country as a whole have benefitted. The bank as custodian of public funds is duty bound to see that these funds with which it has been entrusted are employed to the best advantage of that same public from whom deposits are obtained.

Frozen Credit

Bankers are frequently asked why they require advances repaid when they are getting interest. Let us take as example a case where an advance has been made where the security is possibly adequate but no definite date or source of repayment is visible or arranged, an advance for an addition to a plant, (a capital expenditure) or a loan to assist in the purchase of a house. It means that the borrower must in due course make different arrangements to retire the debt, or it must be carried as a frozen credit. The depositors' money has been used for the benefit of an individual, no labor has been employed and the community as a whole has not benefitted. The bank has not extended its connection and if this policy be adopted as a whole, must necessarily die of dry rot in due course. This is illustrated by the fact that the provisions of the bank act prohibit banks from making advances on mortgages or other real estate security; and it is to prevent the funds of the bank from becoming "frozen" that this restriction exists.

Let us look at the experiences of banks in the United States where banking laws permit investment in real estate mortgages. Hundreds and even thousands of banks have had to close their doors during the past two years and their practice of tying their assets up in time loans is possibly the greatest contributing factor. Bank men in that country are realizing the weakness of the system and "liquidity" has now become their theme song.

Practical Application

Keeping the principles in mind the question is how to make practical application of them. It is possible that more businesses have become involved and later bankrupt by over credit than by under credit. The man or concern who expands to a point beyond certain established lines must necessarily borrow funds (from the trade, or his bank, or both) and come under the domination of his creditors and, as such, is not a desirable bank borrower.

In the ordinary industrial, manufacturing, or merchandising concern, a two to one basis is considered necessary. By that is meant liquid assets totalling at least twice the amount of current liabilities and undue expansion without additional capital is certain to bring this total indebtedness out of proportion. Remember that the figures appearing above the line dividing current assets and fixed assets, and current liabilities and mortgages, or time debts are the figures that must be considered as they show the actual business that is being done. The figures appearing below showing plant, etc., cover assets that are supplementary to the actual business operations which consist of buying raw materials and selling finished goods.

The amount of borrowed money or credit used in a business should not exceed the amount of the invested capital.

There is a very marked tendency on the part of business houses, in good times, to extend plants, thereby robbing their business of working capital and creating an overhead that becomes a burden in periods of depression. Bills cannot be paid with plant and machinery.

Again the nature of the goods must be considered. Are they readily saleable? Are they a necessity? What effect would a reaction in general business conditions have? It will be readily seen that goods of a consumable nature in everyday demand would rate higher than a specialty which possibly has no established market and consequently provide a more reliable security to any advance made against them either directly or indirectly.

Trade paper is considered one of the most desirable classes of security. It represents direct evidence of consumption of goods and completion of the operation and a definite date of payment is set.

The amount necessary for financing varies with the different classes of business. Businesses handling perishable goods that are turned over on short terms would obviously not require the same assistance as lumber operators for instance.

The relation of the fixed assets to the business must be considered. Do the plant and fixtures create too large an overhead in proportion to business transacted? Is the revenue produced from other real estate appearing sufficient to take care of carrying charges and principal payments called for without calling on the business? If not it is apparent that the working capital will gradually be vested in properties and, if they are not disposed of, will seriously jeopardize the liquid position.

Classification

It would appear, therefore, that the producer, the manufacturer and the farmer are entitled to the first consideration. Retailers, as a class, should not use bank credit to a large extent. They enjoy or should enjoy a liberal trade credit. This credit will usually carry them pretty well through their season, and outside of possibly a bank credit for some special purchase, they should have sufficient capital to conduct their business with the trade credit referred to. On the other hand there are certain retail merchants who pay cash and take their discounts taking little or no advantage of trade credit preferring to use a bank credit. To assist them in this reasonable credit could be extended, but they should be in a position to repay their advances in full at least once a year.

Real estate operators, as has been pointed out, are not desirable as a whole.

Speculators have no particular claim to bank credit. They are rarely depositors, and the only time advances of this kind can be favorably considered is when funds are plentiful and "easy." This class is prone to over extension and advances to them frequently result in the bank being placed in a position of having to make further advances in order to protect its position. The danger in making advances to this class is that they almost invariably over extend and when periods of depression occur their equities are frequently wiped out.

Brokers' loans have their place in the employment of spare funds and utilizing a portion of cash reserves profitably.

Personal loans are as a whole unsatisfactory, but certain cases arise when it would appear that the bank is under certain obligation to consider applications for loans of this sort. For instance, a customer who has been a substantial depositor, is known to be of good character and habits, is provident and reliable, and has demonstrated thrift, through certain circumstances requires temporary assistance and can give assurance that he will be able to make systematic reductions and payment in full within a reasonable time, is deserving of consideration. On the other hand many applications received from this class of borrowers are for the purpose of merely paying off their debts and in other words transferring their worries to bankers.

Loans to builders should be made with great care. The banker should be assured that the borrower will have sufficient to complete the structure and repay the bank out of the proceeds of the first mortgage funds, and arrangements regarding the mortgage should be made before building operations start.

Let us summarize the points to be watched:

1. The liquidity of position.
2. Over extension.
3. Investment in plant in proportion to capital available.
4. Withdrawal of funds from business by principals for outside investments.

The principles outlined are for the general guidance and, as in the case of all rules, must be subject to intelligent modification under certain circumstances. Experience only will tell the bank manager when a modification would be justified.

Insurance News

MONTREAL'S FIRE INSURANCE FIRMS FACE HIGHER TAX

Alderman Claims Companies Should Pay More to City Treasury

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Montreal is going to place a heavier tax on fire insurance companies doing business within the city area, if Alderman Arthur Arcand has his way. He points out that of over $2,000,000 paid in fire insurance premiums in the Montreal area, the city receives in the way of taxes only $77,000, plus $6,880 as 50 per cent of the cost of the Fire Commissioners' Court.

At present the city imposes a tax of 1 per cent on the fire insurance premiums collected. This is regarded by Alderman Arcand as being out of alignment with the amount spent by the city in fire protection. In certain other cities, the fire insurance companies contribute to the salvage department, but not so in Montreal, says the alderman.

Support for Claim

In support of his proposal of a heavier tax on the fire insurance companies doing business in Montreal, Alderman Arcand mentions that for years Montreal has been spending millions in more aqueduct pumps, laying larger water mains, building reservoirs, increasing motor fire apparatus and building new fire stations.

In order that the fire insurance companies should bear a more equitable share of the cost of protection, Alderman Arcand proposes that the mode of taxation on fire insurance companies be changed from the present basis to rates ranging from $1,000 to $10,000, based on the paid up capital of the company.

The whole matter will be gone into thoroughly by the civic council at a later date.

New Insurance Company Licensed in Brit. Columbia

British Columbia General Insurance Co., with offices at 605 Randall Building, Vancouver, has been organized under provincial charter and with authorized capitalization of $1,000,000 to engage in fire, accident and casualty insurance. Paid up capital amounts to about $100,000, contributed principally by shareholders within the province.

The new company has the backing of the same business interests who founded the Columbia Life Insurance Co. a few years ago which business has been acquired by the Great West Life Assurance Co. The new company will have a number of prominent business men on the directorate, it is reported. The company is planning to commence business about February 1, 1933.

Commercial Travellers Raise Death Benefit $100

Mortuary benefits on insurance policies of the Ontario Commercial Travellers' Association were raised $100 for members of 20 years standing according to announcement at the annual general meeting of the association in London, Ont., recently.

The financial statement of the association, as read by the secretary, was reported to indicate a strong financial position. Officers elected for the year are A. A. Morrison, president, D. S. McGugan, first vice-president; A. S. Sippi, second vice-president; Geo. T. Hair, secretary, and F. E. Harley, treasurer.

New Director

MAJ. GEORGE M. ORR

Who has been elected a director of the Empire Life Insurance Co. Major Orr has acted as chairman of the Agents Advisory Board under the Ontario Insurance Act in recent years. He is also past vice-president of the Ontario Fire and Casualty Agents' Association.

Insurance Inklings

N. C. RALSTON, C.L.U., has been elected president of the Saint John, N.B., branch of the New Brunswick Life Underwriters' Association.

E. F. ELSEY, C.L.U., of the Imperial Life Assurance Co., has been elected president of the Winnipeg Life Underwriters' Association at the recent annual meeting.

ALEXANDER BISSETT, manager in Canada for the London and Scottish Assurance Corp., is to relinquish the managership of the company at the end of this year after nearly 50 years in its service. Mr. Bissett became manager for Canada in 1910.

J. A. MACFARLANE, general manager of the Monarch Life Assurance Co., was recently elected honorary president of the Winnipeg Life Underwriters' Association.

W. B. CLEVELAND, formerly at Halifax branch of the Dominion Life Assurance Co., has been made manager for New Brunswick with headquarters at Saint John.

H. SCHAUS, treasurer of the Dominion Life Assurance Co., has recently returned to Waterloo, Ont., after a trip to Vancouver on which he visited western Canadian branches.

J. J. MURRAY, superintendent of agencies for the Dominion Life Assurance Co., has recently been in the Maritime provinces where he visited the company's various branch offices.

HOMER J. HALE, manager of the Central Ontario branch of the Ontario branch of the Canada Life Assurance Co., celebrated 35 years in the life insurance business on Nov. 27, 1932. He became associated with the Canada Life 18 years ago.

FRANK W. WHITE, who is in charge of conservation work for the Canada Life Assurance Co., has been elected president of the Life Insurance Conservation Association.

DR. H. CRAWFORD SCADDING, medical director of the Canada Life Assurance Co., has been elected president of the Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors of America. He has been a member of the association since 1900.

British Isles division of the Canada Life Assurance Co. has reported an increase of £560,000 in business written in the division's fiscal year which ended Nov. 30.

The Canada Life Assurance Co. is reported to be experiencing satisfactory progress with its 85th anniversary campaign for new business. As a result of this campaign, as well as on account of the usual seasonal trend, November business is reported to show a substantial increase over October.

On Nov. 9, the actual date of the anniversary, the company through its agents and its advertising obtained over 300 applications for $1,250,000 in new business, which was over four times the whole first year's business written by the company.

BARTER SCHEMES ADVANCED IN U. K. AND FOR CANADA

London Chamber's Plan Involves New Unit of Exchange

Barter is being seriously considered by the London, England, chamber of commerce, and it is proposing to create a new unit of value called "bartex" to simplify this primitive form of commercial transaction. This unit would be based on the exchange value of goods rather than on gold or silver. It is believed by the sponsors of the scheme that it would facilitate international trade which at present is hampered by exchange restrictions in many countries.

The "bartex" system involves the establishment of clearing houses in the various nations to handle bookkeeping. Then the central bank in each country would fix the local value of "bartex," presumably the same as its own unit of currency at par. A transaction then could be made as follows:

Transaction Explained

An exporter in Denmark, for example, could draw on his English customer for the value of his shipment in "bartex." The English customer would pay the required amount of "bartex" to his London bank. The London bank would forward it to the Danish bank, where the exporter could exchange the "bartex" for Danish krona. No gold or currency would have to leave either country.

The chief criticism that has been advanced in connection with this plan is that the "bartex" would only be negotiable between the two countries involved in a transaction. It is claimed that trading between two countries on this basis would always have to be maintained on an even basis so that the "bartex" would not accumulate and prevent conversion into cash in each country.

Another aspect of the possibilities of barter may be seen in Newfoundland's recent successful exchange of fir and spruce timber for Welsh coal in which no money was involved.

Ontario Barter Association

An association has been formed in Ontario with headquarters at Belleville, the Eastern Ontario Barter Association, to further exchanges of this kind. This association is primarily interested in importation of British coal into Canada against exports of Canadian foodstuffs to Britain, both being free of duty.

Some of the arguments advanced by the Ontario association in favor of such a plan are as follows:

Great Britain, with a population of fifty million, imports 90 per cent of all her table necessities.

Canada imports 85 per cent of all her domestic and industrial fuel.

The depressed condition of agriculture in Canada is our national problem.

Our scheme has for its purpose an enlarged market in Canada for British coal in exchange for a wider market in the British Isles for Canadian farm products such as cheese, bacon, canned goods, apples and other fruit.

The trade will follow regular established channels.

More work for British miners, British ships, British sailors carrying coal to Canada and returning to England with farm products—an even break, no gold moved in settlement.

United States anthracite is moved to Canada in United States freight equipment and a rental charge is paid to the Canadian railways until such cars are moved back to the international border.

Canadian railways would make more money by moving British anthracite and bituminous ex vessel or Montreal harbor-wharf as that would keep their own equipment in operation and on their own lines.

It is predicted that by the end of 1934 British anthracite for domestic use and British bituminous for industrial use, will be imported to the extent of two million, five hundred thousand tons. This will undoubtedly be the greatest development arising out of the Ottawa Imperial Conference.

We have to settle in Canadian gold for United States purchases in excess of our sales to the United States, hence the scheme means retaining our gold and thus backing up our national credit.

WIGGIN TO RETIRE; ALDRICH IS LIKELY CHASE BANK HEAD

Former Lawyer Would Represent Interests of Rockefeller

Albert H. Wiggin, head of the Chase National Bank since 1911 and chairman of the governing board, will retire from this position as of Jan. 10, 1933, but will retain a position on the board of directors and the executive committee of the institution. He will be succeeded, it is understood, by Winthrop W. Aldrich, at present vice-chairman of the Chase governing board, president of the bank and next to Mr. Wiggin in the management.

Mr. Wiggin gives as the reason for his retirement as managing head of the Chase, the world's largest bank, the fact that he will be 65 years of age in February, and that he is anticipating the plan of the bank to retire officers and employees at this age. The executive committee of the bank have expressed themselves in praise of his services.

Aldrich a Lawyer

Mr. Aldrich became president of the Chase National after the merger with the Equitable Trust Co., of which he had also been president. He has had a legal training, and entered banking in 1929 with the Equitable. He is the brother-in-law of J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., and is believed to represent his interests in the Chase National.

The Rockefeller holdings of Chase National stock were greatly increased when the bank merged with the Equitable Trust Co. in 1930. The subsequent exchange of stock made John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the largest holder, a position which Mr. Wiggin had held before the merger. It is said that Mr. Wiggin's activities and temperament have been somewhat restrained by the Rockefeller policy of conservatism, and that this has been a contributory cause of the retirement, which, it has been indicated, may not be entirely voluntary.

Mr. Wiggin was noted for his liberal attitude during and after the stock market crash in 1929, and he is reported to have made hurried advances of 100 million dollars to stem the tide at that time. It will be remembered that the Rockefellers issued reassuring statements and were reported to have placed large buying orders at the same time as their contribution to restoration of public confidence.

Dominant Character

The pouring of these funds into the call loan market in 1929 has been characterized as similar to the action of the elder Morgan on previous occasions, and is said to be typical of Wiggin's character, dominant and resourceful. His rough and ready methods are said to have created some unfriendly feeling at times, but have made him a leading figure in the banking world.

Wiggin's Career Notable

Mr. Wiggin has had a notable career in banking. He joined the board of the Chase National in 1904. He took part in the organization of the Bankers Trust Co., and during the war organized the gold fund committee to stabilize exchanges. He was made a member of the Central Liberty Loan Committee when the United States entered the war, and later was named chairman of the committee of the Bank of International Settlements to consider Germany's credit position. He was subsequently made chairman of the first and second standstill committees on German credits, in which position, it is understood, he will continue. He was active in the formation of the National Credit Corp. in 1931, and became a member of the executive committee of the American Securities Investing Corp. when it was formed in June, 1932. He has participated in conferences of business and banking leaders with President Hoover. In addition he is a director of over 40 corporations.

Aldrich Conservative

In contrast to Mr. Wiggin, Mr. Aldrich is said to be a very conservative type of banker. It has been implied in reports that he will be fully occupied with problems left by Mr. Wiggins.

Mr. Aldrich is a director of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., the Rio Grande Junction Railway and the Western Pacific Railroad, as well as of investment affiliates of the Chase bank. He is a member of the American Bar Association and of the executive committee of the New York State Bar Association, Bar of the City of New York, New York Law Institute and the judiciary committee of the New York County Lawyers' Association.

Banks Closed 20 Branches In November

Announcement of 20 branch bank closings during November gives added impetus to the trend that has been in evidence since 1931. This brings the total closings for the first 11 months of 1932 up to nearly 200 branches and sub-branches.

In some of these instances of closings the service to communities is being maintained by doubling up branches, one bank taking over the business of another in certain districts. This co-operative arrangement, in some instances, has been made on a reciprocal basis for different communities.

Of the twenty closings announced in November, the Bank of Commerce closed two sub-branches and 5 branches, the Royal Bank closed two branches, the Montreal closed one sub-branch and four branches, the Imperial four sub-branches and two branches and the Canadienne Nationale closed one branch and one sub-branch.

Ontario suffered more closings than any other province with nine of the total. Five branches were closed in Saskatchewan, three in Alberta, and one in each of Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia. Total branches of Canadian chartered banks in Canada and Newfoundland now number 3,958.

Foreign Exchange

FOR the fifth successive week, Canadian dollars showed an advance in the New York quotations in the week ended Dec. 24. The close on that date was at 87¾ cents compared with 87¼ cents on Dec. 19, the last Monday before the Christmas holiday.

Bankers, who had been of the opinion that the advance in the New York price in September and October was slowly but surely carrying the Canadian unit back toward par, as it did in the post war depression, appear to be justified by this recent trend. However it would be unwise to predict such a course for the quotation at present. There are so many factors, commercial and financial, which will be of uncertain effect on our dollar in coming months that its course in foreign exchange markets cannot be forecast.

* * *

ON THE whole the record of the Canadian dollar in 1932 has been a strong one. From a discount of over 20 per cent in United States funds a year ago, the quotation has risen to a discount of only 14 per cent at present. The average price of Canadian dollars in the United States during 1932 has been about 14½ per cent. The same general trend has been shown by the Canadian dollar in terms of other currencies, both gold and non-gold standard.

Sterling has continued its close association with the Canadian dollar in the week ended Dec. 24, closing at slightly less than $3.80 in this country. However this is well below the sterling quotation of $4.03 that prevailed in Canada at the beginning of 1932. It is impossible to determine whether the recent sympathetic relationship of sterling and Canadian dollars will continue as its causes have not yet been revealed as other than psychological.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE
New York Funds

	High (Premium) %	Low %	Last Year High (Premium) %	Last Year Low %
Dec. 20	14 7-8	14 1-2	23 3-4	23 1-4
Dec. 21	15 1-4	14 7-8	24 1-4	23 1-2
Dec. 22	15 1-4	15	23 7-8	22
Dec. 23	15	13 15-16	22 1-2	21 3-4
Dec. 24	14 1-16	13 7-8	22 1-2	21 3-4
Dec. 26	.....	.....	22 3-8	22 1-4

STERLING, FRANCS AND LIRE
Close Demand in New York

	Sterling	Francs	Lire
Dec. 20	3.32 1-2	3.90 5-16	5.11 1-2
Dec. 21	3.33 3-4	3.90 1-8	5.11 3-4
Dec. 22	3.33 3-8	3.90 1-4	5.11 1-2
Dec. 23	3.33 1-8	3.90 3-16	5.11 1-2
Dec. 24	3.32 7-8	3.90 1-4	5.11 1-2
Dec. 26	....	....	....

Close Demand in Toronto

Par		Dec. 12	Dec. 19	Dec. 24
5.26	Italian	5.94½	5.87	5.83¾
23.80	German	27.63½	27.28	27.14
13.90	Belgian	16.06	15.86	15.73
49.80	Japanese	24.18	24.36	24.31

Bank Chat

W. G. NICHOLLS, pioneer Winnipeg banker, died at his home in that city on Dec. 16. Mr. Nicholls was the first manager of the first branch of Molson's Bank in Winnipeg.

The Provincial Bank of Canada has made the following changes in staff:

E. B. CAMPBELL, formerly manager of the Sackville, N.B., branch, to be assistant manager at Saint John.

A. E. STYLES, formerly accountant at Saint John, to be manager at Sackville, N.B

The Bank of Nova Scotia announces that W J. DAVIS, formerly manager at North Sydney, N.S., has been appointed manager at North End, Saint John, N.B., to succeed C. H. Lee, who is retiring on pension.

Weekly Bank Clearings

	Dec. 24, 1931	Dec. 22, 1932
Halifax	$ 2,589,075	$ 2,091,084
Saint John	2,137,516	1,510,499
Moncton	851,138	785,091
Sherbrooke	703,552	584,641
Ottawa	6,439,076	4,494,548
Montreal	91,619,344	73,067,891
Kingston	681,332	515,018
Peterborough	819,394	667,443
Toronto	85,942,268	82,658,314
Hamilton	4,415,822	3,756,584
Kitchener	1,172,558	958,757
Brantford	1,030,664	834,647
London	3,260,416	2,429,012
Windsor	2,695,420	2,153,637
Chatham	707,411	778,397
Sarnia	615,372	503,918
Sudbury	619,115	423,205
Fort William	$ 727,698	$ 598,202
Winnipeg	44,764,792	46,685,566
Brandon	392,130	358,716
Moose Jaw	730,141	*650,030
Saskatoon	1,436,788	1,441,655
Prince Albert	354,366	258,286
Edmonton	4,727,203	3,671,792
Calgary	6,621,366	5,310,649
Regina	3,481,267	2,625,610
Medicine Hat	266,676	207,072
Lethbridge	446,218	336,134
New Westminster	571,234	392,366
Vancouver	14,893,313	13,053,714
Victoria	1,784,524	1,276,084

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PROTECTION

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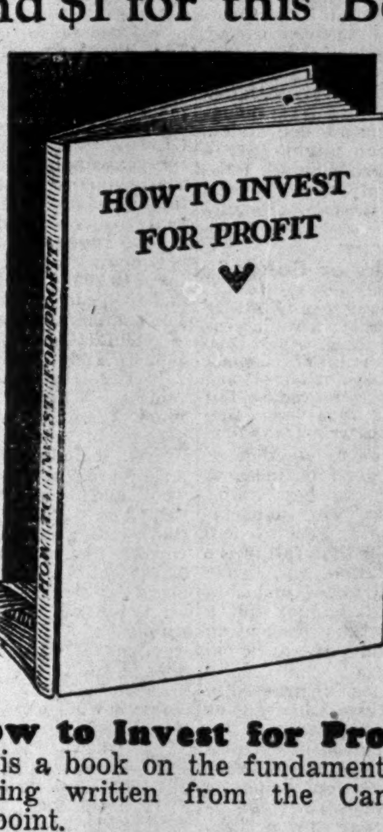

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This Week in Wheat

Australia and Argentine Now Shipping Wheat
World Does Not Realize Yet That U. S. is Out of Market

From Our Own Correspondent

Markets Wait on Holidays

WINNIPEG.—The holiday season appears to have had a considerable effect in interrupting interest in wheat purchases both in Great Britain and on the continent, and it is felt that not until after New Year's day will it be possible to assign any definite meaning to the course of prices.

Australia and Argentina are now competing with Canada for a share in world markets just at a time when world shipments are light, and as a result Canada has been clearing wheat for export at little more than half the rate of a few weeks ago. But an increase in world shipments is expected along with the inevitable increase in stocks of wheat afloat which occurs when the southern hemisphere commences to ship wheat in considerable quantities.

* * *

MARKETS in the United States continue to seek balance between the forces of supply and demand in that country, with practically no relation to what is going on in other countries. Operators, who have been accustomed in the past to conduct spreading operations between Chicago and Winnipeg, are coming to the conclusion that there is no longer any necessary relation between these markets and that Chicago can as easily establish itself at 30 or 40 cents above Winnipeg, as at 12 or 15 cents.

Markets abroad seem hardly yet willing to accept the idea that the United States is not only out of the export market at present but may also remain out of it for the remainder of this crop year, and next year also, if domestic production is as short as now appears probable and published statistics continue to include United States stocks as available for export. Later realization of the facts of the case provided the situation does not change may bring a strengthening influence into world markets.

* * *

WINTER wheat prospects for 1933 in the United States do not look so good at the opening of the preliminary winter season. Area planted during the fall months this year is again reduced as compared with recent preceding years, and the condition at the opening of winter is much the lowest on record. The area planted is placed by the Department of Agriculture at Washington at 39,902,000 acres and compares with 38,682,000 acres planted a year ago. For the five years prior to last year it has been in excess of 40,000,000 acres, the highest in 1927 at $47,280,000 acres. Production by no means follows in line with the area planted. A good many things can happen between fall planting and the harvest in the succeeding summer. Naturally, a reduced acreage and a low condition have their effect on the possible output.

The condition of the winter wheat sowing, on Dec. 1, as planted in the past autumn, was placed by the department at 68.9 per cent of normal. This is the lowest Dec. 1 condition since these records were first begun in 1863. The Dec. 1, 1931, condition of the crop harvested the past year was 79.4 per cent, and the 10-year average Dec. 1 condition, 1920-29, has been 83.3 per cent of normal. The condition this year is low in practically every state where winter wheat is grown. The outlook was especially unfavorable in the hard winter wheat area, where a larger part of the crop is produced. Unusually cold weather and lack of moisture have caused deterioration.

Unfavorable conditions often lead to increased abandonment in the spring, and this may be large for the crop now in the ground. The area abandoned on the crop planted a year ago was 16.6 per cent of the acreage planted, while that of the preceding year was only 5 per cent. The 10-year average abandonment has been 12 per cent. For the crop harvested in the summer of 1931, for which the area abandoned was 5 per cent, the acreage planted in the preceding fall was 40,149,000 acres, and the harvest 787,465,000 bushels.

The department has indicated a yield from the growth of 1933 of only 400,000,000 bushels. This does not necessarily follow. The crop harvested the past summer from the acreage of a year ago was 462,151,000 bushels. It started out at the beginning of the growing season last May at 441,000,000 bushels.

Describes First Cargo Brought By Churchill

The first large distribution of freight in recent years made by the Churchill route in August last on the Steamship Pennyworth from Great Britain, is described in "Beaver," Hudson's Bay Company's house organ.

The west-bound cargo consisted of miscellaneous merchandise ordered specially via Churchill, and filled thirty-five cars. The freight train arrived at 4.30 p.m. on Tuesday, August 23. There were seven carloads for Winnipeg and district, the remaining carloads being for Regina, Saskatoon, North Battleford, Calgary, etc. Part of the Winnipeg shipment was for Hudson's Bay Company. In routing this by Churchill it was merely continuing to use the route by which it brought goods to the Red River valley as far back as a hundred years ago. In those early days, merchandise was freighted by canoe and York boat from Churchill to Fort Garry over the river and lake waterways.

Grain and Milling in Canada

RULING ON GRAIN TO GIVE IMPETUS MARITIME PORTS

British Customs Refuse Preference on Test Shipment

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Dream of Maritime port authorities of the day when Halifax and Saint John would handle millions of bushels of Canadian grain for export, compared with the present mere trickle, has taken on tangible form as a result of the decision of the English customs authorities to grant the British preference of six cents a bushel on grain only when it is consigned to a point in the United Kingdom before it leaves the Dominion.

This does not necessarily mean that Canadian grain cannot be moved through American ports. It does imply, however, that American ports may no longer hold Canadian grain in storage if it is ultimately to get the British preference.

Agitated for Change

For many years past Halifax and Saint John have been urging the greater use of their port facilities for the export of Canadian grain. It has been repeatedly pointed out that the Maritime ports are National ports and that preference should be given to them in considering export shipments especially during the winter month. During the summer season, shipments are routed via the St. Lawrence as being more expedient and more economical.. During the winter months, however, it has been the custom in the past to store grain at Buffalo and other American ports and ship as marketed.

This procedure will undergo a change as a result of the British customs ruling. Where the Canadian exporter desires to store grain on the Atlantic seaboard awaiting export orders, it will be necessary to do so at a Canadian port if it is desired to secure the six cents preference in the United Kingdom market.

Both Saint John and Halifax have elaborate grain handling facilities and are in a position between them to handle 50,000,000 or more bushels of grain during the season. Already there has been a marked stimulation of grain movement to these ports and it is expected that by the end of the winter season, the volume of grain moving through these Atlantic ports will be substantially ahead of any other year on record.

Ottawa Defers Judgment

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA,—While official opinion at Ottawa does not take the London tariff decision in regard to Buffalo wheat shipments as final, there is evidence that steps are being taken to prevent any undue rise in lake freights when the season opens in the spring.

The decision is not taken as final because the written judgment has not yet been cabled to Ottawa. The cable item in the daily press was based upon a statement made in the British House. This statement was not that the British wheat preference could not apply to shipments via Buffalo, but that, in the Laconia case there were not "sufficient documents to establish the claim of its having been consigned directly to Britain when it left Canada."

It is thought possible that there will be other test movements when the season opens next April. Obviously no new consignment of wheat from Canada can take place until then. And since the Laconia case was as clearly documented as any wheat which has passed through Buffalo this fall, it is anticipated that the preference will be restricted to grain proceeding via Canadian routes for the next four months.

Test Water Rate Act

While no publicity attended the event, it is learned here that the government made a test of the Inland Water Freight Rates Act a few weeks prior to the close of navigation. This statute was enacted in 1923 at the time when the Atlantic Conference and other alleged steamship monopolies were under fire at Ottawa. Its constitutionality has always been considered doubtful and it was opposed at the time, by the Conservative opposition, on the ground that it was ineffective and futile legislation.

This statute vests control of lake rates on grain in the Board of Grain Commissioners. The vital section of the statute reads:

"When in the opinion of the board the rate which any company charges for the carriage of grain is unreasonable or excessive, or amounts to an unjust discrimination against any person as compared with the rate for similar traffic between Canadian and United States ports, the board may prescribe such maximum rates as it may consider reasonable."

Rates Cut One Cent

Last November, the government prompted the Board of Grain Commissioners to invoke this statute on the grounds that lake rates then prevailing were too high. The Board brought the statute to the attention of the lake shippers and invited them to cut rates by one cent per bushel. They did so. Subsequently, it is understood, they made representations to Ottawa complaining of this action, but their representations were not considered seriously.

If the British government definitely decides to restrict the application of the wheat tariff to grain moving through Canadian ports, the government through the Board of Grain Commissioners will apply this act in the event that lake shippers attempt unreasonable rate increases. From lake ports to Montreal, Saint John and Halifax the rail rates are under the jurisdiction of the Board of Railway Commissioners. Between the two control bodies, the interests of Western shippers, it is believed, can be safeguarded and any complaints in regard to the loss of Buffalo as a trade route prevented.

Saint John and Halifax have been greatly encouraged by the statement of James A. Richardson, of Winnipeg, that his firm are using Canadian Atlantic ports because it is good business for them to do so.

It is now cheaper to use Canadian ports than United States ports

Canada Would Lose From Wheat Board Says Grain Exchange

World Conditions Adversely Affect Canadian Trade But National Marketing Agency Could Make Conditions Worse

Statement by the Council of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange

In a statement issued on December 20th the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, referring to the previous week's fall in wheat prices, proposes "a national marketing agency to control the disposal of the entire Canadian wheat crop." It goes on to say that the Wheat Pool members "are convinced that the established trading machinery has broken down and they, the producers of an important foodstuff, are the direct sufferers as a result of that collapse."

The causes of the low prices which prevail for wheat are perfectly well-known to the directors of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. These causes are complicated by a depression world-wide in extent, more acute than any previously experienced and affecting every industry and activity. The existence of the world surplus of wheat, most of which is held in North America, is the chief reason for the low price of wheat. In the accumulation of that surplus the policies pursued by the Wheat Pools here and by the Federal Farm Board in the United States were the prime agencies. The pursuit of these policies by the Pools in place of utilizing the established trading machinery has involved the Provincial Governments in very heavy losses; has compelled the intervention of the Dominion Government in an effort to prevent even worse consequences; and has overloaded the markets of the world with the large unsold surplus of wheat so that it has been impossible for prices to be sustained at a satisfactory level.

Could Not Raise Prices

A national marketing agency would be powerless to raise the present world wheat price level in face of the surplus now existing and of the efforts of the consuming countries, influenced in no small measure by fear of a combination of producers in exporting countries to hold up prices, to produce their own foodstuffs.

The reluctance of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool to admit the failure of its past policies, which are so large a factor in the present disastrous condition of the market, and its anxiety to unload its burdens on the shoulders of a national marketing board backed by such resources as remain to the taxpayers, are evident. The fact remains that the established trading machinery has accurately reflected the condition of the world markets. It has operated continuously and has filled promptly the buying and selling orders received from all parts of the world. Since the beginning of the present crop year the wheat sold and cleared for export by the established trading machinery in Canada has constituted 56 per cent of the total world shipments. In the crop year 1930-1931, during which the Pool ceased its export operations, Canada had a carry-over in all positions of 141 million bushels. The carry-over last crop year amounted to 136 million bushels, and if Broomhall's figures of importing countries' requirements are correct, and Canada is willing to meet competitive world wheat prices, our carry-over at the end of this year should be no larger than in 1931. In other words, the marketing machinery which the Pool claims has fallen down will have marketed every bushel of exportable wheat surplus grown in this country for the past two crop years without increasing the carry-over built up during the few previous years.

Adverse World Conditions

World conditions of trade are at present confused and disturbed. Grain markets in important areas in the world are prevented from functioning normally by unsound policies and ill-advised experiments. Tariffs, quotas and milling restrictions have been imposed upon wheat by consuming countries in their own supposed interests. Under the pressure of such influences it is inevitable that the wheat market in Canada, as elsewhere, should be adversely affected. But a national marketing agency could bring no more powerful support to the market than has already been supplied by the Dominion Government through the Central Selling Agency in an effort to bring some relief to the producers.

The establishment of a national marketing agency would entail the abandonment of the marketing machinery which has always functioned successfully in the disposal of our crops. It would revive in the consuming countries the prejudice against any endeavor to set an artificial price for wheat. This prejudice arose out of the Pool and United States Farm Board policies and is only now being overcome. A national marketing agency might conceal from the producers the natural course of wheat prices, but it could not, of itself, raise them. Every similar attempt to control prices or to merchandise commodities has resulted in disaster, for which the taxpayers have had to pay the bills and by which the producers have suffered. This has been demonstrated in connection with coffee, silk, rubber, corn and cotton. The record of the Pool itself supplies the best illustration of the consequences which followed their efforts to evade the operation of the forces which determine the price of wheat in the world markets.

Would Hinder Marketing

Prices of primary commodities the world over have fallen as much as wheat and in the case of many of them fell long before the big decline in wheat prices took place. The established machinery of grain trading cannot be held responsible for a condition which prevails in regard to practically all other primary products as well as to wheat.

The Winnipeg Grain Exchange does not wish to perpetuate controversy or to recriminate upon those whose mistakes and losses are still fresh in the public mind. But the endeavor to throw upon the Exchange the responsibility for occurrences which are due in large measure to departure from the policies in grain trading which experience has shown to be sound and necessary, cannot be ignored.

It is the conviction of the Council and members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange that the National marketing agency demanded by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool would hinder the marketing of Canadian grain; that it would ultimately involve the country in financial difficulties which the taxpayers ought not to be called upon to suffer; and that it would be injurious both to the producers and to the country.

HAMBURG HEARS RUSSIA TO SHIP

Strenuous Effort Will be Made to Collect Grain for Export

The German correspondent of a Western grain firm writes: "We certainly do not believe that Russia will make heavy exports of wheat and rye this year, but we doubt whether during this season Russia will be compelled to make purchases abroad. On the contrary they will do all they can to export at least small quantities of grain. Although they are not in the market for sales of wheat for the time being we understand that the offers of grain that will be made by them in the near future will also include wheat.

"We understand that Argentina has all of a sudden granted a special tariff to England as well as to France and Italy, from which we deduce that in return these three countries will meet Argentina in a certain degree with regard to their imports of Argentine cereals. Therefore, it does not appear to be certain that there will be found on outlet for Russian grains, even though there should be any Russian offers at all."

The chief object of Soviet Agriculture in the coming year, according to the official Izvestya, is the extension of the area under grain and especially under wheat. The plans for the year provide for a much higher yield per acre than hitherto, and the struggle will be concentrated on this aim by the mobilization of the masses. Efforts are to be made to ensure the execution of States deliveries of grain, and at the same time to improve the status (earnings) of the collective farmers. Notwithstanding these "tasks" orders have been issued to increase the resources of collective trading in farm produce.

Other private advices are sceptical of Russia's ability to play any real part in wheat export this year.

ARGENTINE LAGS IN EXPORT TRADE

Had 25,000,000 Bushels of Old Crop Left as of November 30

The correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Buenos Aires reports that 121,527,000 bushels of the 146,695,000 Argentina balance of wheat for export had left the country up to Nov. 30, leaving a balance of 25.168,000 bushels still available. He says:

"Market conditions here continue to be very unsatisfactory. There has been a steady decline in prices recently, the depreciation in the pound sterling being an important factor in bringing this about. Added to that there has been the persistent selling pressure from Canada, with Australia not far behind.

"Now that the new crop is fairly well assured, the farmers have been showing some anxiety to turn the balance of the old crop which is in their hands into cash as quickly as possible, in order to have funds with which to carry on, and in order to have the grain out of the way before they become too busy with the work of harvest to have time to haul it to the railway.

"Practically the only buyers in evidence have been the local millers, who have been able to make fairly extensive purchases of wheat to cover their sales of flour up to the end of the current year, at advantageous prices.

"Brazil is still taking some parcels of the better quality Argentine wheat, but practically none is being placed in Europe, where the consuming countries are able to draw upon their own ample crops, with Canadian wheat for blending, consequently showing no interest in Plates at the present time.

"As a consequence of these conditions. the atmosphere around the Bolsa here is heavy and the feeling pessimistic as to the near future prospects."

Winnipeg Grain Prices

Week to December 27

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1932 High	Low		Open Dec. 21	High for week	Low for week	Close Dec. 27
		Wheat				
.63½	.38	December	.39¾	.42¼	.39½	.40½
.67⅞	.40½	May	.42⅛	.43⅞	.41¾	.42
.54⅞	.41¾	July	.43¼	.45	.43	.43
		Oats				
.28⅛	.19⅝	December	.20¼	.20½	.20	.20
.29½	.21¼	May	.21⅝	.21⅞	.21¼	.21¼
.26	.21¾	July	.21⅞	.22	.21¾	.21¾
		Barley				
.35½	.25	December	.27⅛	.27¼	.25⅛	.25¾
.38½	.26⅛	May	.26⅛	.27¾	.26⅛	.26⅝
.35¾	.26⅛	July	.....	.27½	.26⅛	.26⅛
		Flax				
.87	.66¾	December	.....	.71½	.69⅜	.69½
.94	.71¼	May	.73	.75¼	.73	.73⅛
.79¾	.71⅝	July	.74⅝	.75½	.73½	.73⅝
		Rye				
.39⅝	.26½	December	.....	.29½	.28	.28
.42⅞	.30⅝	May	.31¾	.32¼	.30⅝	.30⅝
.37	.31⅜	July	.32	.32¾	.31⅜	.31⅜

Dominion Ranks Third In Insurance in Force

Life Business of World Countries Computed for Life Insurance Presidents — Canada Second on Per Capita Basis

Canada still ranks third among all countries of the world in regard to life insurance in force, according to figures presented last week before the annual meeting of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents by James A. Fulton, president of the Home Life Insurance Co., New York. The occasion was the 26th annual meeting of the association held at New York.

According to the compilation given by Mr. Fulton and which is an annual event of the association's meeting, life insurance throughout the world increased by $8,000,000,000 during 1930 to make a grand total in force of about $155,000,000,000. This is the latest date for which comprehensive figures are available and embraces countries which have over 95 per cent of the world's total life insurance.

Second Per Capita

On a per capita basis Canada ranks second in respect to life insurance with $645 per capita. United States is first with $873. These two countries lead all other nations by a wide margin on a per capita basis. The Canadian and United States total combined it was revealed, represents about three-quarters of the world aggregate. The United States alone has more than 9 times the amount in force in Great Britain which ranks second among all countries in the amount of insurance in force.

In the rest of the Western hemisphere life insurance has not yet been so fully developed. Mexico had less than $52,000,000 in force; Brazil, $185,000,000; Argentina, $101,000,000; and Chile, $89,000,000.

Life insurance outstanding in European countries totalled approximately $25,000,000,000 of which over one-half—$12,625,000,000—was in force within the comparatively narrow confines of the United Kingdom.

Germany Leads Continent

In continental Europe, Germany, which has been making great strides forward in recent years, leads with $4,162,000,000 and is followed by France, Sweden, the Netherlands, and Italy in the order named, each with well over a billion dollars in force.

Japan, with a population about equal to Germany's, had an approximately equivalent amount of life insurance in force—$4,558,000,000.

Australia had $1,771,000,000 of life insurance: New Zealand, $123,000,000; the Union of South Africa, $711,000,000.

The nations with predominating English-speaking populations carried about $130,000,000,000 of life insurance, or 83.7 per cent of the total amount in force throughout the world. Of the total, the United States had in force 69.6 per cent, while the combined figues of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand was 14.1.

By countries the details follow:

LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

(Monetary Units of Foreign Countries Converted to Equivalents of United States Currency)

Companies of:	Dec. 31, 1929 % of Total	Dec. 31, 1929 Amount	Dec. 31, 1930 % of Total	Dec. 31, 1930 Amount	Dec. 31, 1931 % of Total	Dec. 31, 1931 Amount
†United States	70.1	$103,146,440,000	70.2	$107,948,278,000	69.6	$108,885,563,000
Canada	4.3	6,712,548,000	4.6	7,392,706,000	4.8	7,663,915,000
Mexico	*	42,809,000	*	51,924,000	*	47,176,000
‡Brazil	.1	178,674,000	.1	♦185,000,000	.1	
‡Argentina	.1	105,591,000	.1	101,135,000	.1	
Chile	*	85,270,000	.1	88,644,000	.1	82,640,000
§Uruguay	*	17,714,000	*	16,425,000	*	11,945,000
Peru	*	12,885,000	*	11,854,000	*	8,316,000
British Guiana	*	9,057,000	*	8,862,000	*	
United Kingdom	8.4	11,872,985,000	8.1	12,624,879,000	8.1	12,176,475,000
Germany	2.4	3,722,694,000	2.5	4,161,825,000	2.7	4,327,598,000
§France	.7	1,142,308,000	.8	1,400,694,000	.9	
Sweden	.9	1,259,781,000	.8	1,334,668,000	.9	1,290,275,000
Netherlands	.7	1,055,823,000	.7	1,146,525,000	.7	1,202,072,000
§Italy	.7	1,039,155,000	.7	1,112,452,000	.7	1,145,575,000
‡Switzerland	.4	614,457,000	.4	618,015,000	.4	
Austria	.3	438,682,000	.3	504,432,000	.3	518,740,000
Denmark	.3	446,717,000	.3	479,068,000	.3	
Norway	.3	387,714,000	.3	400,223,000	.3	385,770,000
Czechoslovaka	.1	227,260,000	.1	258,210,000	.2	275,311,000
Finland	.1	211,682,000	.1	240,080,000	.2	
Spain	.1	171,118,000	.1	151,367,000	.1	
‡Poland	.1	123,321,000	.1	112,010,000	.1	
Belgium	*	79,287,000	.1	92,070,000	.1	101,835,000
Hungary	.1	89,410,000	.1	75,723,000	*	
Rumania	*	62,022,000	*	♦60,000,000	*	
‡Bulgaria	*	31,026,000	*	32,007,000	*	
‡Portugal	*	24,581,000	*	26,647,000	*	
Greece	*	9,330,000	*	7,896,000	*	6,687,000
§Japan	2.7	3,972,874,000	2.7	4,557,874,000	2.9	3,757,683,000
India	.2	282,360,000	.2	306,595,000	.2	
Java	*	62,248,000	*	64,368,000	*	64,754,000
‡Union of S. Africa	.5	706,523,000	.5	710,937,000	.5	
‡Australia§	1.2	1,755,125,000	1.2	1,770,993,000	1.1	
§New Zealand	.1	122,942,000	.1	122,622,000	.1	
*Other countries	4.9	6,777,637,000	4.6	6,822,992,400	4.4	
Total		$147,000,000,000		$155,000,000,000		

†Not including government war risk insurance.
‡Amounts cover insurance in force on lives of residents of country in both domestic and foreign companies. For all other countries, amounts cover insurance in force in domestic companies including their foreign business.
♦Estimated on basis of amounts of other years.
§Including government insurance.
*Estimated at from 4 per cent to 5 per cent of the world's total.
*Less than .1 per cent.

In the Mail

Hudson Bay Railway

Editor, The Financial Post:

No one could enjoy reading your paper more than I do, for your publication from back to front is crammed full of enlightening articles to those interested in the matter of investments and problems of the day. But to me as a westerner there is one discordant note and that is your parochial viewpoint in connection with the Hudson Bay route.

I assume that your paper is national in its scope and that the management is desirous of being in no way biased in its approach to any matter that it may be discussing in its columns, that is whether the paper was located in Halifax, Toronto or Vancouver would have no bearing on its attitude toward public questions. If my assumption in this regard is correct then why make an exception of the Hudson Bay Route?

Why condemn this route before it has had a chance to prove itself? If you will review history you will find that it took many years of intensive effort to establish the St. Lawrence River and Vancouver as feasible highways for the transportation of grain and we in Saskatchewan feel confident that if Churchill is given a chance it will develop into a port of which all Canada will be proud. What you may say and what we in the west may think are not going to be the determining factors so far as the success or failure of this route is concerned. It must convince those whom it can serve that it is to their advantage to make use of its facilities and this can only be accomplished by giving it a fair trial.

So, Mr. Editor, if you cannot conscientiously boost the Hudson Bay route at least do not knock. By so doing you will maintain your reputation for fairness and convince your western subscribers that The Post is national in its outlook.

C. B. McKEE,
Immediate Past President,

Waiting for Lochinvar

Editor, The Financial Post:

Very much pleased with your anniversary number. Colonel Maclean's article was good and radiates that feeling of confidence so refreshing in these grey days of apparent disintegration.

Yea, verily, Sir Herbert has placed his finger on one of the patient's sorest spots, viz., the high cost of oppressing ten million poor souls.

It is encouraging, however. to learn that our railway octopus is being brought under control but most of us feel quite sure there is still plenty of room for improvement. Freight and passenger rates are still much too high to create a public demand for these services.

Another spavin on the old nag that does not seem just right concerns the many thousands of government jobs passed over to returned men drawing pensions. By all means be fair to the returned man but give him his choice, either the pension or the job — but certainly not both.

More power to The Financial Post and congratulations well earned. A square deal is all that can be expected but unfortunately the cards are stacked against thousands of good, clean, honorable people.

The wheat debacle and our accumulating burden of "frozen capital" makes a feller feel grateful he won't be hanging around these diggings when that young Lochinvar called "posterity" pulls into town, for he is liable to have blood in his eye.

A READER.

Bathurst, N.B

The Wheat Guarantee

Editor, The Financial Post,

Much adverse criticism is coming from divers sources in regard to Mr. Bennett's support of the wheat market. Much of this criticism comes from interests that have been willing enough to demand protection for themselves but have black glasses in their spectacles when the other fellow's point of view is presented to them. Criticism should be fair.

I have been all my life a staunch supporter of the Liberal Party. I believe in free trade as the best guarantee of general prosperity and world peace, and I have never yet met an argument that has changed my basic views on this policy. Nevertheless I believe Premier Bennett deserves credit for his handling of the grain situation.

I am far from approving government subsidies and bonuses as a policy for bolstering agriculture or any industry but in the circumstances in which we at present find ourselves, I believe the Ottawa Government has been fully justified in supporting the market. Mr. Bennett has not supported the market from choice or I might say as far as I can judge from conviction that bonusing wheat was basically right, but his position today has been largely forced upon him by the action of the Western premiers and organized farmers.

Expediency at times necessitates a deviation from basic principles and it was surely expedient, to indirectly bonus wheat to prevent absolute debacle.

I have been a grain man for forty years and I know what can happen when a panicky condition comes into the psychology of grain holders no matter who, producers or investors. I claim that without the solid support at certain times given by Ottawa there would have been a stampede not only confined to Winnipeg, but that would have had world wide repercussion. Wheat would have gone to thirty-five cents Fort William, and general business demoralization in Canada resulted. I have in my experience hauled barley 85 miles to market to find no buyer. This situation could easily have developed in wheat this fall had Western Canada's crop been thrown piece-meal on the world market.

Before trading in futures was inaugurated on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange the risk undertaken by the dealer in buying or selling a large parcel of wheat was so great that the margin needed for self protection was very large. The need for protection on such a scale was eliminated once we had a free and open market and the spread between prices paid by consumer and paid to producer were soon reduced to a minimum. Examination of any brokerage house records would show that 90 per cent of investment or speculative trading is in the way of purchase and as a result the investor's buying acted as a cushion but owing to the world over depression the ordinary buying power has been absent in all markets. The temporary support given by Mr. Bennett has but taken the place of the ordinary investment support of other years. The clouds show rifts and speculative support will reappear as the horizon clears.

It has been a fatal mistake to condemn the speculator and investor as little better than criminals. They have ever been the best friends of industry but have been hounded by propagandists and worried by fears of restrictions. It is sometimes easier to destroy than to build up confidence. Mr. Bennett's action has given a moral support to Western farmers and Canadian business in general that has been of much greater importance than any financial consideration.

Bruce McBean.

Winnipeg,

Defends Bay Route

Editor, The Financial Post:

I notice you again return to your attack on the Hudson's Bay route.

In my opinion the principal thing wrong with this outlet is that it was not developed 30, or even 40 years ago when the construction of a number of grain handling facilities in the east would have been forestalled. This would have occurred had it not been for the opposition of Eastern interests for from the experience of the Hudson's Bay Company during the past 250 years—during which time they lost. I am given to understand. but two of their fleet in those waters—it has been well established that the navigation of the Hudson Straits and Bay is at least as safe as is that of the St. Lawrence. The eagerness with which you seized upon the loss of the "Bright Fan" a few weeks ago as a basis of attack — before the
slightest investigation of her, al
criminal, loss had been made—
but another example of your un
ness in this matter.

Your contention that free stora
being given for grain now in
Churchill bins is, I believe, co
and, probably, was not the best
to handle the situation, but
memory does not have to be a
long one to recall that the gov
ment elevators at Vancouver
practically empty for several y
and it was not until they were w
leased to private elevator inter
which were thus induced to u
them, that the port attained
prominence it now enjoys. In a l
degree the Prince Rupert situ
was similar and such will undoubt
be the case at Churchill so long a
government operates the elevator

The Hudson's Bay route may be
of the great political scandals o
time in Canada" but, unfortuna
there have been several other gre
including the construction of
Transcontinental through the wi
ness of Northern Ontario and Qu
years before it was required,
have cost and are now costing
West far more annually than are
expenditures on the Hudson's
road costing Eastern Canada.

Political scandals such as
mentioned—and many others—
unfortunately occurred during
relatively short history but
tacks such as those appearin
your columns cannot possibly do
good and can do an immense am
of harm. What we need to do a
present time is to conserve ou
sources and you could now use
influence to better advantage
urging delay in the constructio
the St. Lawrence Waterway and
incidental production of now
unnecessary water power rather
by urging the abandonment of e
facilities we already have and
success of which you are hand
ping by unfair comments.

"AGRICOL

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LIMITED
Country Elevators—Commission Merchants—Future Orders—Domestic and Steam Coal—Flour and Feed
OFFICES:
WINNIPEG — EDMONTON — CALGARY — FORT WILLIAM — VANCOUVER
SEARLE TERMINAL LIMITED
WINNIPEG - FORT WILLIAM

Grain Merchants
Shippers & Exporters
Owning and Operating
Terminal Elevator at Port Arthur
(Capacity 5,500,000 bushels)
Over 250 Elevators in Western Canada

Est'
185
JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS
LIMITED
WINNIPEG - KINGSTON - MONTREAL - VANCOUVER - CALGARY - EDMONTON - MOOSE JAW - SASKATOON - REGINA - TORO

WEEK'S CANADIAN STOCK AND BOND QUOTATIONS

A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co. LIMITED
INVESTMENT BANKERS
Dealers In Unlisted Bonds and Shares
Royal Bank Bldg. (Third Floor) Toronto, 2 Elgin 5101 10 Lines

Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited
TORONTO, ONT.
Owning and operating mills at
Murray Bay, Que.
Beaupre, Que.
Sturgeon Falls, Ont.
Espanola, Ont.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Iroquois Falls, Ont.
Smooth Rock Falls, Ont.
Fort William, Ont.
Pine Falls, Manitoba
Daily Capacity 2200 Tons Newsprint
Groundwood Pulp News Sulphite Pulp
High Grade Bleached Sulphite Pulp

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
ROYAL YEAST CAKES
GILLETT'S LYE
Leaders in their respective markets for more than thirty years
Quality Products of
STANDARD BRANDS LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL
A Canadian corporation operating Canada's largest fresh food delivery system
MANUFACTURERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF
Fleischmann's Bakery Products • Fleischmann's Yeast for Health
Magic Baking Powder • Gillett's Lye • Royal Yeast Cakes
Chase & Sanborn's Tea and Coffee

See New Canadian Industry

brand new industry for Canada, of furnishing down from the liar canvas back duck, is likely esult from present investigations ucted by the Industrial Develop- Board of Manitoba. In the midst xperiments with the hatching of eider ducks, word comes from . Broley, an authority on wild- , that samples taken from the as back duck compare very fav- ly with those of the eider duck.

Grape Crop Used for Wine

Practically all of the 54,044,000 pounds of grapes grown in Canada in 1932 will be used for making wine. Of the total Canadian yield 53,366,000 pounds were grown in the Niagara Peninsula of Ontario. Vine culture in Ontario dates from 1857, but it was not until 1882 that the industry began to be developed in a commercial way. The annual production of wine in Ontario is nearly 6,000,000 gallons, most of which is consumed in Canada.

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Montreal, Toronto and Curb Markets

WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 26

x Quotations for 1931. No sales recorded in 1932 to date.
b New York Quotations.
‡ Quotations for 1930.
† Plus 30c. extra paid Jan. 2, 1932.
° Plus final div. of 17½c paid March 31, 1932.
§ Plus 20c. extra paid. Dec. 1.

Canada, Britain to Share in Nfld. Interest Payment

During the visit of Rt. Hon. R .B. Bennett to the United Kingdom, the question of meeting Newfoundland's interest on its funded debt was discussed with British Government officials, it is reported. The amount due Jan. 1, 1933, is some $2,400,000 and it is understood that Newfoundland has not the full sum available to make these payments at present.

An announcement is expected shortly as to the shares of the deficiency that Great Britain and Canada will assume to complete payment of this amount. It has been reported that the two Governments will divide the sum equally between them but this has not been confirmed.

Salt Production Up 6.2 Per Cent

The production of commercial salt in Canada increased 6.2 per cent to 15,218 tons in September as compared with 14,331 tons produced in August. Shipments during the first nine months of 1932 totalled 123,007 tons, an increase of 5.1 per cent over the total for the corresponding period of the preceding year of 116,993 tons.

Active Unlisted Stocks

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co., Limited)
Investment Bankers, Toronto
December 27, 1932

Industrial Stocks:	Bid	Asked
Acadia Sugar c.	.40	.65
Acadia Sugar 6% pfd.	2.75	3.25
Acme Farmers Dairy 7% pfd.	62.00	....
Acme Glove pfd. bonus c.	8.00	10.00
Agnew Surpass 7% pfd.	65.50	70.00
Allens Beach 7% pfd. bonus c.	31.50	....
Allens College 7% pfd. bonus c.	31.50	....
Allens London 7% pfd. bonus c.	31.50	....
Allens St. Clair 7% pfd. bonus c.	31.50	....
Allens St Cath. 7% pf. bonus c.	31.50	....
Allens Toronto 7% pfd. bonus c.	15.00	....
Andian Nat. Corp.	19.50	23.00
B.C. Pulp & Paper pfd.	5.00	8.00
Burns pfd. bonus com.	4.25	5.75
Canada & Dom. Sugar	21.00	22.25
Canada Mach. c.	1.50	3.00
Canada Mach. pfd.	12.00	18.00
Canada Pack. c.	10.25	12.50
Canada Packers 7% pfd.	68.25	72.00
Canada Starch 7% pfd.	61.50	68.00
Canada Tea 7% pfd.	48.00	53.00
Canada Wire & Cable 6½% pfd. W.W.	72.50	74.25
Can. Industries c. "A"	....	73.00
Can. Industries c. "B"	70.00	73.00
Can Industries 7% pfd.	113.00	115.00
Can. Westing.	34.00	37.00
Chase, A W., pfd. bonus c.	....	19.00
Claude Neon Gen. Adv. Units	17.00	19.75
Claude Neon Gen. Adv. c.	.60	1.00
Dom. Foundries & Steel 8% pfd.	....	65.00
Dom. Foundries & Steel c.	....	4.75
Dom. Mfrs. 7% pf.	....	69.00
Dunlop Tire 7% pfd.	41.00	44.00
Eastern Dairies Ltd. 7% pfd.	59.00	61.50
Edmonton Stockyards Units	....	51.00
Federal Grain 6½% pfd.	20.00	25.00
Gen. Steel Wares 7% pfd.	5.00	7.00
Goderich Elevator & Transit	7.00	8.00
Greening Wire 7% pfd.	....	63.00
Guardian Realty 7% pfd.	15.00	23.50
Guelph Carpet 6½% pfd. bonus	66.50	72.00
Guelph Carpet c.	4.25	....
Inter City Bak. c.	....	18.00
Inter. Proprie. 'A'	23.75	24.75
Langleys Ltd. 7% pfd.	26.50	35.00
Loew's London c.	.50	1.00
Loew's London 7% pfd.	3.25	....
Maple Leaf Gdns. 7% pfd. bonus	2.65	3.00
Massey Harris 5% pfd.	12.00	13.00
Mount Royal Hotel com.	.25	.50
Mount Royal Hotel 6% pfd.	3.50	4.75
Nat. Grocers c.	.40	1.00
Nat. Grocers 7% 2nd pfd.	36.00	40.00
Neilson, Wm., c.	4.25	....
National Sewer Pipe c.	6.00	....
Provincial Paper 7% pfd.	34.00	40.00
Reliance Grain 6½% pfd.	....	55.00
Rolland Paper 6% pfd. W.W.	31.00	33.00
Standard Clay Products c.	12.00	16.50
Standard Fuel 6½% pfd. bonus	56.25	58.00
Supertest Petroleum "B"	16.00	20.00

Industrial Stocks:	Bid	Asked
Toronto Brick 7% pfd.	....	40.00
Toronto Carpet 8% pfd.	....	86.00
Toronto Elevators 7% pfd.	74.25	76.00
Western Grain 6½% pfd. bonus	....	22.00
Willards Choc. pf.	....	21.00
Insurance Stocks:		
Br. Amer. Assce.	30.50	40.00
Canada Life Ass.	400.00	425.00
Can. Fire Ins.	55.00	60 00
Confederation Life 20% pd.	133.00	141.00
Continental Life 20% pd.	39.00	50.00
Crown Life Ins.	85.00	100.00
Dom. Fire Ins.	80.00	....
Dom Life 50% pd.	....	275.00
Dom. of Can. Gen. Ins.	105.00	125.00
Excelsior Life 30% pd.	81.00	86.00
Fidelity Ins. of Can.	....	69.00
Great West Life Assce.	230.00	240.00
Guarantee Co. of N. A.	200.00	235.00
Halifax Fire Ins.	8.75	10.25
Imperial Life As.	245.00	....
Mfrs. Life Ins.	229.00	240.00
Monarch Life 10% pd.	15.00	17.50
National Life 25% pd.	65.00	70.00
Saskatchewan Life 10% pd.	11.00	15.00
Sovereign Life 25% pd.	16.50	....
Sun Life Assur.	275.00	310.00
Western Assur. c.	14.25	18.00
Western Life 20% pd.	7.75	....
Trust & Loan Stocks:		
Can. Gen. Invest. Ltd.	2.95	3.15
Chartered Trust	62.00	65.00
Debenture & Sec. 5% pfd.	....	17.00
Eastern Can. Sav. & Loan	108.00	115.00
Eastern Trust	140.00	145.00
Guelph & Ont. Inv. par $50	45.50	50.00
Investment Foundation Units	17.00	20.00
Lambton Loan & Savings	51.50	57.00
London & Western Trust	83.25	85.00
Mtge. Disc. pfd.	2.25	3.00
Mutual Finance 8% pfd.	....	2.30
Premier Trust	85.00	90.00
Provincial Bank	95.00	100.00
Security Loan & Savings	93.50	103.00
Sherbrooke Trust	100.50	110.00
Sterling Trust	52.00	57.00
Traders Fin. c.	....	.75
Traders Finance 7% "A" pfd.	18.25	20.00
Trusts & Guar.	53.25	56.50
Victoria Trust & Savings	170.50	....
Waterloo Trust & Savings	95.00	120.00
Power Issues:		
B.C. Elect. Pwr. & Gas pfd.	86.50	88.50
Calgary Power 6% pfd.	63.00	65.00
Can. Light & Pwr. com.	16.00	18.00
Can. West. Nat. Gas LH&P c.	21.00	24.00
Can. West. Nat. Gas LH&P 6% pfd.	68.50	70.00
Great Lakes Pwr. 7% pfd.	....	64.00
Maritime Tel. & Tel. c.	8.75	10.25
Maritime Tel. & Tel. 7% pfd.	9.75	11.25
N.B. Telephone c.	6.00	7.50
Nova Scotia L&P 6% pfd.	70.00	75.00
Recent London Quotations:		
Brewers & Distillers		4s.
Can. & For. sec.		3s. 9d.
Can. West. Lumber		1s. 3d.
Hudson's Bay		17s. 6d.
Do., 5% pref.		72s. 6d.
Internat. Holdings		$1½
Nfld. Pr. & Pap. deb. stock "B"		95½
Trust & Loan of Can.		2s. 6d.

Active Provincial and Municipal Bonds

Quotations furnished by A. E. Ames & Co.,
December 27, 1932

	Rate	Actual Maturity	Next Int. Date	Price	Yield
*Alberta	4½	1 Oct., 1958	1 Apr.	85.50	5.56
Alberta	5	1 July, 1943	1 Jan.	93.00	5.88
Alberta	6	1 Mar., 1947	1 Mar.	98.50	6.16
*British Columbia	4½	1 Oct., 1953	1 Apr.	86.50	5.60
*British Columbia	5	15 Jan., 1948	15 July	96.00	5.38
British Columbia	6	15 Feb., 1947	15 Feb.	100.00	6.00
*Manitoba	4	1 July, 1947	1 Jan.	81.00	5.98
*Manitoba	5	2 Dec., 1959	2 June	94.50	5.39
Manitoba	6	1 Apr., 1947	1 Apr.	98.00	6.16
*New Brunswick	4	1 June, 1948	1 June	91.30	4.80
*New Brunswick	4½	15 June, 1936	15 June	100.00	4.75
New Brunswick	5½	1 May, 1950	1 May	101.75	5.34
*Nova Scotia	4½	15 Nov., 1948	15 May	97.00	4.77
Nova Scotia	5	1 May, 1943	1 May	100.00	5.00
*Ontario	4½	1 Sep., 1944	1 Mar.	102.00	4.28
Ontario	5	15 Oct., 1948	15 Apr.	101.50	4.87
Ontario	5½	1 Feb., 1947	1 Feb.	105.75	4.94
P. E. I.	4	1 Apr., 1939	1 Apr.	93.70	5.15
P. E. I.	6	1 May, 1947	1 May	107.55	5.25
*Quebec	4½	1 May, 1961	1 May	98.00	4.37
Saskatchewan	4½	1 Oct., 1944	1 Apr.	85.00	6.30
Saskatchewan	5	1 Oct., 1950	1 Apr.	88.00	6.10
Saskatchewan	6	15 Mar., 1952	15 Mar.	95.25	6.43
*Newfoundland	5	31 Dec., 1952	31 Dec.	58.00	9.84
*Newfoundland	5½	1 July, 1939	1 Jan.	63.00	14.49
*Newfoundland	6½	30 June, 1936	30 Dec.	70.00	...
Cities					
*Montreal	5	1 Sep., 1963	1 Mar.	106.55	4.60
*Toronto	4½	1 Jan., 1955	1 June	98.60	4.60
*Vancouver	5	15 Jan., 1970	15 July	88.50	5.75
Winnipeg	5	1 Mar., 1944	1 Mar.	91.75	6.00
*Edmonton	5½	1 Apr., 1947	1 Apr.	87.30	6.90
Calgary	5	1 Jan., 1943	1 Jan.	85.97	6.90
Halifax	6	1 July, 1951	1 Jan.	108.95	5.25
Saint John	5	15 Dec., 1950	15 June	97.10	5.25
Regina	4½	1 July, 1950	1 Jan.	74.65	7.00
Victoria	5	21 July, 1945	21 July	90.22	6.10
Quebec	5	21 June, 1948	1 June	101.00	4.90

*Payable in New York.

Listed Bond Quotations

Week Ending December 26

Montreal	Int. Rate	Due	Yield	Latest Bid	High	Low	Range, 1932 High	Range, 1932 Low
Abitibi. 1st mtge.§	5	1953	...	12½	...	...	46	19¼
Asbestos	5	1942	...	21	...	...	65¼	49
Do., 1st mtge.	6	1941	...	5¼	...	...	*20	14
Do., gen. mtge.	6	1956	...	...	...	...	*9	...
Can. Cons. Rub.	6	1946	...	...	...	...	*69¾	...
Can. Cottons	5	1940	...	...	...	...	*91	90
Can. Forgings	6	1942	...	...	...	...	*100	...
Can. Locomotive	6	1951	...	...	...	...	‡96	...
Can. Pr. (Laur.)	5½	1958	...	...	...	...	7	5
Do. (Way. Ser.)	5½	1958	...	...	...	...	*28½	5¼
Can. S S debs.	5	1943	7.30	...	...	...	83¼	...
Cedars Rapids	5	1953	5.52	...	...	...	101	95
Dom. Canners	6	1940	...	...	...	...	‡103	...
Dominion Coal	5	1940	...	...	...	...		
McNish	6	1948	...	...	29½	...	50	31
Mex. L. & P.	5	1940	...	†2.00	2.00	...	3.50	1.00
Mont LH&P deb.	3	1939	...	46	...	...	*73½	70¼
Mont. Tr. 1st mtg.§	5	1941	5.80	39½	39⅝	39½	44	35
Mont. Trams. "A"§	5	1955	7.19	95	...	...	98⅝	90¼
Do., G & Ref.				75¼	75¼	...	85½	69½
"B"	5	1955	7.08	75¼	...	...	79¾	78¾
Do., "C"	4½	1955	6.43	...	...	...	77¼	77
Do., "D"	5	1955	7.08	75¼	...	...	81	78
N. S. Steel	5	1959	...	†78	...	...	*62⅜	59
Ontario Steel	6	1943	5.94	...	...	...	100½	...
Porto R. Pr.	5	1936	...	...	...	...	*93	88
Steel of Canada§	6	1940	...	102	...	...	102¼	100
Wayagamack	6	1951	...	...	...	...	*75	45
Winnipeg Elec.§	5	1935	...	...	...	...	86	...
Toronto								
Canada Bread	6	1941	...	...	...	...	*101½	100
Steel of Canada	6	1940	...	...	...	...	102½	...
Dominion Govt. Bonds (Montreal)								
War Loan§	5	1937	1.62	112.25	....	....	110.00	102.00
Victory Loan	5½	1933	4.37	101.10	....	....	101.55	100.25
Do.	5½	1934	4.83	102.00	....	....	102.40	99.25
Do	5½	1937	3.57	108.75	....	....	109.75	104.00
Do., refund	4½	1940	4.82	98.00	98.00	....	98.25	91.50
Do., refund	5	1943	4.74	102.00	....	....	102.50	95.38
Do., refund	4½	1944	4.83	97.00	....	....	96.75	89.50
Do., refund	4½	1946	4.86	97.00	....	....	96.25	91.50
Conversion Loan	4½	1956	4.68	95.00	....	....	91.50	88.25
Do.	4½	1957	4.77	95.00	....	....	96.00	88.50
Do.	4½	1958	4.66	96.00	....	....	99.37	88.50
Do.	4½	1959	4.63	97.00	....	....	99.50	88.75
Nat. Service Loan	5	1936	4.58	101.60	....	....	102.25	96.25
Do.	5	1941	4.78	101.75	....	....	102.25	95.00

§Latest ask.
‡Quotations for 1930. *For 1931. None recorded in 1932 to date.
§Payable in New York.

Winnipeg Stock Exchange

(Transactions for week to Dec. 22)

Div. Rate in $	Yield in %		Sales	High for week	Low for week	Close Dec. 22
..	..	Arno	1000	.02	.02	.02
50c	6.2	Imperial Oil	55	8½	8	8
1.25	12.5	United Grain Growers	42	11	10	10
7	11.7	Western Grocers, pfd.	10	60	60	60

Stocks Not Traded in During Week*

	Bid	Ask
Beaver Lumb. pf.	..	79
Beaver Fire	..	100
City Dairy 8% pf.	..	80
Can. Fire Insur.	55	..
Cres. Creamery pf.	..	60
Great West Life.	..	240
Monarch Life 10% paid	15	..
Pelissiers pref.	10	..
Nor. Can. Mtg. pf.	..	15
Northern Trust	..	25

	Bid	Ask
Reliance Grain pf.	..	60
Sov. Life 25% pd.	12½c	..
Traders Bldg. Assn.	68	75
West. Breweries	1½	1½
West. St. Prod., pf.	..	30
Can. Amer. Tr. shs.	..	2⅞
Fundamental Series "A"	..	3⅜
Fundamental Series "B"	..	3⅛
Grouped Inc. shs.	3.20	3.55

*Stocks more active on other exchanges not included.

Dividends Declared

	Annual rate	Amt. this payment	Date payable	Date of record
Agnew Surpass pref.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
Associated Breweries	60c	15c	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Ajax Oil & Gas	12c	3c	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Anglo-Nor. Hold. pfd.	$7	$3.50	Dec. 31	Dec. 24
B.C. Elec. Rly. pref.	5%	2½%	Jan. 15	Jan. 5
B.C. Elec. Pr. & Gas pref.	6%	1½%	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Brockville Trus c.	$3.50	87½c	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Burt, F. N.	$2.40	60c	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
Do., pref	7%	1¾%	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
Brit. Amer. Oil (coupon 11)	80c	20c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Bk of Nova Scotia	14%	3½%	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
Brazilian Traction, pref.	6%	1½%	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Bell Telephone	$7	$1.75	Jan. 16	Dec. 23
B. C. Power "A"	$2	50c	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Beaver Fire		$4	Jan. 2	Dec. 1
Brantford Cordage pfd.	8%	2%	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
British Mortgage Trust	$12	$6	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
Building Products "A" & "B"	$1	25c	Jan. 3	Dec. 23
Calgary Power c.	$6	$1.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Canada Bread 1st pref.	7%	1¾%	Jan 2	Dec. 15
Canada Northern Power	80c	20c	Jan. 25	Dec. 31
Do., pref	7%	1¾%	Jan 16	Dec. 31
Can Light & Power	$1	50c	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Canadian Oil pref.	8%	2%	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Can. Perm. Mortgage	12%	3%	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Can. Cottons pref.	6%	1½%	Jan. 4	Dec. 17
Can. Gen. Investment	40c	10c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Can. Gen. Electric	$4	$1	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Do., pref.	$3.50	87½c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Canada Trust	$10	$5	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Central Can. Loan	10%	2½%	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Canadian Car, pref.	$1.75	44c	Jan. 10	Dec. 27
Can. Celanese pref.	$7	$1 75	Dec. 31	Dec. 17
Do., on arrears		$1	Dec. 31	Dec. 17
Consumers' Gas	10%	2½%	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Coniagas Mines	...	12½c	Jan. 10	Dec. 30
Canadian Canners 1st pfd.	$6	$1.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Do., 2nd pref.	40c	10c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Canadian Dredge	...	$1	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Feb. 1	Jan. 18
Can. Westinghouse	$2	50c	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Crescent Creamery, pfd.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Crown Trust	7%	1¾%	Jan. 3	Dec. 31
Canada Bud Brew.	$1	25c	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Can. Fairbanks, pref.	6%	1½%	Jan. 14	Dec. 31
Canada Dry	$1	25c	Jan. 16	Jan. 3
Confederation Life	$4	$1	Dec. 31	Dec. 24
Canada Life	$20	$5	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
Canada Packers pfd.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Can. Amer. Tr. shs. 1st Trust	60c	30c	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Can. Equity shs.	...	0.190	Dec. 31	......
Can. Industries pref.	$7	$1.75	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Do., com. "A"	$3.50	87½c	Jan. 31	Dec. 31
Do., com. "B"	$3.50	87½c	Jan. 31	Dec. 31
Can. Int. Tr. shs.	...	0.13773	Jan. 2	......
Can. Pub. Service pfd	6½%	1⅝%	Jan. 1	Dec. 19
Dominion Bridge	$2	50c	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Do.	...	50c	May 15	Apr. 29
Dome Mines	$1	25c	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
Do., extra	...	10c	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
Dom. Fire Insurance	$6	$3	Jan. 3	Dec. 27
Dominion Bank	$10	$2.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Dominion Stores	$1.20	30c	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Dom. Textile	$5	$1.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Dominion Glass	5%	1¼%	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Dominion Rubber pfd.	7%	1¾%	Dec. 31	Dec. 21
Eastern Trust	8%	2%	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Eastern Theatres pfd.	7%	3½%	Jan. 31	Dec. 31
Ensign Insurance	$6	$3	Jan. 3	Dec. 27
Eastern Steel pref.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 13	Dec. 19
East. Can Savings	8%	2%	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Excelsior Life 30% pd.	$2.40	$1.20	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
Fanny Farmer	...	25c	Jan. 4	Dec. 27
Fanny Farmer, pref.	$2.40	60c	Jan. 4	Dec. 15
Freiman A. J pref.	6%	1½%	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
First All-Can. Trustee Shs. Coupon (4)		30c	Dec. 31	
Goodyear Tire	$5	$1.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
Great West Life	$20	$5	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Gurd, Chas.	60c	15c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
General Trust pfd.	$6	$1.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Goderich Elevator	50c	25c	Jan. 3	Dec. 24
Growers' Wine	20c	20c	Dec. 23	Dec. 16
Guarantee of N. America	$6	$1.50	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Do., extra	$10	$2.50	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Hunt's "A"	$1	25c	Jan. 3	Dec. 19
Do., "B"		25c	Jan. 3	Dec. 19
Highland Dairy pfd.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 3	Dec. 23
Holt Renfrew pref.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 3	Dec. 27
Hamilton United Th. pref.	7%	1¾%	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Huron & Erie Mtge.	$8	$2	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Halifax Fire Ins.	90c	45c	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
Hollinger Cons. Mines	65c	5c	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Imperial Tobacco, ord.	35c	8¾c	Dec. 31	Nov. 30
Inter. Nickel, pref.	7%	1¾%	Feb. 1	Jan. 3
Imperial Bank	10%	2½%	Feb. 1	Dec. 31
Industrial Mortgage	$4	$2	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Intercolonial Coal	$2	$1	Jan. 3	Dec. 21
Do., pref	$8	$4	Jan. 3	Dec. 21
Investment Foundation, pfd.	3%	38c	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Do., on arrears		12c	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Inter. Hydro-Elec. pfd.	$3.50	87½c	Jan. 16	Dec. 28
Imperial Life	$15	$3.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
Inter. Utilities pfd.	$7	$1.75	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Do., pfd.	$3.50	87½c	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Do., pfd.	$1.75	43¾c	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Johnston Nat Storage pfd.	$7	87½c	Jan. 1	......
Jamaica Pub. Ser. c	$1	25c	Jan. 3	Dec. 19
Jamaica Pub. Ser. pfd.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 3	Dec. 19
Landed Bank. & Loan	$8	$2	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Loew's London Theatres pfd.	7%	*5¼%	Dec. 31	Nov. 19
London Life Insurance	$8	$2	Dec. 31	......
London & West. Trusts	$5	$1.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Montreal Finance pfd.	$2	$1	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Montreal L. H. & Pr.	$1.50	38c	Jan. 31	Dec. 31
Midland & Pac. Grain pfd.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 3	Dec. 24
Moore Corp. "A" pref.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 16	Jan. 3
Do., "B" pref.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 16	Jan. 3
Montreal Telegraph	$3.20	80c	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Maritime Telegraph	80c	20c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Do., pref.	70c	17½c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
McColl-Frontenac pref.	$6	$1.50	Jan. 14	Dec. 31
Mitchell, J. S., pref.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Midland Loan & Savings	$1	50c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Mtl. City & D. Bank	$12	$3	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Do., extra	...	$1	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
New England Power pfd.	6%	1½%	Jan. 3	Dec. 9
Do., pref.	$2	50c	Jan. 3	Dec. 9
Do., com.	$2	50c	Jan. 3	Dec. 9
National Trust	12%	3%	Jan. 3	Dec. 21
National Biscuit	$2.80	70c	Jan. 14	Dec. 16
National Steel Car	80c	20c	Jan. 2	Dec. 23
North Star Oil, pref.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Northern Ont. Power	$2	50c	Jan. 25	Dec. 31
Do., pref.	6%	1½%	Jan. 25	Dec. 31
National Breweries	$1.60	40c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do., pref.	$1.75	43c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
N.S. Light & Pr. c.	$4	$1	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
N.B. Telephone c.	50c	12½c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Nat. Grocers 2nd pfd.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 1	Dec. 23
National Life 25% pd.	$2.50	62½c	Jan. 3	Dec. 14
Ontario Loan & Deb.	12%	3%	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Ogilvie Flour com.	$8	$2	Jan. 3	Dec. 22
Ottawa L. H. & Pr.	6%	1½%	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Do., pref	6½%	1⅝%	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Page Hersey Tubes	$3	75c	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Pioneer Gold (B.C.)	24c	6c	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Premier Gold	12c	3c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Porto Rico Power pfd.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Provincial Paper pfd.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Power Corp. pref.	$6	$1.50	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Do., 2nd pref.	$3	75c	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Premier Trust	$6	$3	Dec. 31	Dec. 21
Perfection Petrol, pfd.	$1.50	37½c	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
Robinson Cons. Cone	$1	25c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Russell Motor pfd.	7%	1¾%	Feb. 1	Dec. 31
Riverside Silk Mills "A"	$1	25c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Real Estate Loan	7%	3½%	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Security Loan com.	$7	$3.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Sherwin Williams pref.	7%	1¾%	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Southern Can Power pref.	6%	1½%	Jan. 16	Dec. 20
Southern Can Power c.	$1	25c	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Standard Steel, pref. "A"	$3	75c	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Sylvanite Gold	4c	2c	Dec. 31	Nov. 30
Do., extra	...	½c	Dec. 31	Nov. 30
Shawinigan W. & Pr.	50c	13c	Feb. 15	Jan. 21
Supertest Pete. "A" pfd.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Do., "B" pref.	6%	1½%	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Do., com. & ord.	$1	25c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Silverwood's Dairies pfd.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Standard Fuel pfd.	$6.50	$1.62½	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Spooner Oils	...	3c	......	Jan. 5
Saskatchewan Life 10% pd.	50c	50c	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Steel of Canada pfd.	$1.75	43¾c	Feb. 1	Jan. 7
Do., com.	$1.75	43¾c	Feb. 1	Jan. 7
Thrift Stores 1st pfd.	6½	1⅝%	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Do., 2nd pfd.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Tip Top Tailors pref.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 1	Dec. 24
Toronto Gen. Trust	10%	2½%	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
Tamblyn pref.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 3	Dec. 24
Teck Hughes	60c	15c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Toronto Mortgage	$6	$1.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Tuckett Tobacco, pfd.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 14	Dec. 31
United Securities	$2	50c	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
West Koot. Power, pfd.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 3	Dec. 27
Western Assurance, pfd.	$2.40	$1.20	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
Weston, Geo., com.	$1	25c	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Western Grocers pref.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Wright Hargreaves	10c	2½c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Do., extra		5c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15

*For the three-quarters of the year ending Dec. 31, 1931.

Dividends Passed or Deferred:

Consolidated Sand, pref., Feb. 15, to be deferred. Last paid 50c. Nov. 15, 1932.

Standard Paving, pref., Feb. 15, to be deferred. Last paid 50c. Nov. 15, 1932.

Home Investment & Savings, Jan. 3 passed. Last paid $1 Oct. 1, 1932.

Mackay Companies, pref., Jan. 3, deferred. Last paid $1 Oct. 1, 1932.

Viau Biscuit, 1st pref. Jan. 2, deferred. Last paid 1¾% Oct. 1, 1932

Eastern Steel Products, c. Jan. 3 passed. Last paid 50c July 1, 1932.

Can. Wirebound Boxes, Class "A," Jan. 1 deferred. Last paid 25c Oct. 1, 1932.

Russell Motor Car, com., Feb. 1 passed. Last paid 25c, Nov. 1, 1932.

Vancouver Ice, pfd., Jan. 1, passed. Last paid $7 annually Jan. 1, 1932.

Dividend Rate Reduced:

Halifax Fire Insurance Jan. 3, reduced from 60c to 45c semi-annually.

Gurd, Chas., com. Jan. 2, reduced from $1 to 60c per annum.

Canada Dry, Jan. 16, reduced from 30c to 25c quarterly.

Goderich Elevator Jan. 2, reduced from 35c to 25c semi-annually.

N.B. Telephone, c. Jan. 15, reduced from 15c to 12½c quarterly.

Saskatchewan Life, Jan. 1, reduced from 60c to 50c annually.

Dividend Rate Increased:

Pioneer Gold (B.C.) Jan. 2. Increased from 3c to 6c quarterly.

Intercolonial Coal, c. Jan. 3, increased from 50c to $1 semi-annually.

Extra Dividends:

Sylvanite ½c. Dec. 31.

Montreal City & D. Bank, $1 Jan. 3.

Wright Hargreaves, 5c Jan. 3.

Dome Mines, 10c, Jan. 20.

Guarantee of N. America, $2.50 Jan. 16.

BANK OF TORONTO EARNINGS IN 1932 $17.41 A SHARE

Liquidity Ratio 62% of Total Liabilities to Public

Earnings of $17.41 a share are shown by The Bank of Toronto for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, according to the annual statement. After deductions for taxes and depreciation on premises, earnings amounted to $14.07 a share. Net profits for the year were $1,044,393, compared with $1,168,915 in 1931, a decrease of 10.65 per cent.

The only reduction in appropriations was for dividends which were down $60,000, all other appropriations in the income account being unchanged from last year. Largely due to this reduction in disbursements, the amount carried forward in surplus account was $64,393 higher than in 1931.

Total liquid assets of the bank at Nov. 30 amounted to $61,302,240 against total liabilities to the public of $98,849,572, a ratio of 62 per cent, compared with a ratio of 55.9 per cent in 1931.

Current Loans Decline

Current loans dropped by $10,713,352, or over 18 per cent in the year. Call and short loans also declined materially, being $2,182,090 lower than in 1931. The decline in call loans was mostly offset by an increase of $1,805,200 in securities held by the bank for investment. These changes are characteristic of those shown in statements of other banks which have appeared so far, and indicate that lack of demand for good commercial loans has resulted in purchase of securities to maintain earnings on a portion of the bank's funds.

For the first time in three years, the bank shows advances under the Finance Act among its liabilities, due to the special government issues of notes to all the banks early in November. These advances amount to $1,500,000, the last such item having appeared in the bank's balance sheet in 1929 when $3,000,000 was shown.

Both interest and non-interest bearing deposits are lower this year than last. The total decline amounts to $12,795,363, made up of $10,043,153 in non-interest bearing deposits and $2,752,209 in interest bearing accounts.

Notes of the bank in circulation declined from $6,691,889 in 1931 to $5,764,689 in 1932, or 13.85 per cent. The result of all changes in the balance sheet was a decline of $11,604,829 in total assets.

The income and surplus account, as drawn up by The Financial Post from the bank's figures, is as follows:

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended November 30

	1932	1931
	$	$
Net profit*	1,044,393	1,168,915
Less appropriations:		
Dividends	660,000	720,000
Pension fund	60,000	60,000
Writ. off premises	100,000	100,000
Taxes	160,000	160,000
Surplus for year	64,393	128,915
Add: Prev. surplus	431,908	302,993
Balance forward	496,301	431,908

*After making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts.

GENERAL STATEMENT
As at November 30

	1932	1931
Immediately Available Liquid Resources		
Assets	$	$
Specie	385,572	355,825
Dominion notes	9,661,892	8,838,580
Gold reserve	630,867	1,630,867
Due by for. banks	2,355,122	1,636,641
For. currency	12,946	27,389
Govt. secs.	28,188,203	25,930,736
	41,234,602	38,420,038
Loans and Securities Other Than Those of Canadian Government		
Public securities	7,569,015	7,401,754
Rlwy. & other secs.	1,517,840	2,137,367
Can. call loans	4,196,087	6,378,178
Curr. loans in Can.*	48,013,531	58,721,077
	61,296,473	74,638,376
Due from Other Banks		
Notes of other bks.	379,425	678,735
Cheques of oth. bks.	6,405,271	6,797,220
	6,784,696	7,475,955
Other Assets		
Non-current loans*	238,158	243,965
Mortgages	63,070	30,950
Letters of credit	846,436	1,190,097
Premises	3,727,710	3,805,525
Dep. re circ. fund	306,603	297,678
	5,181,977	5,568,210
	114,497,749	126,102,579
Liabilities		
To the Public		
Circulation	5,764,689	6,691,889
Govt. advances	1,500,000	......
Deposits by public:		
Demand dept.	16,995,657	19,747,866
Savings dept.	71,013,684	81,056,838
To banks abroad, etc.:		
Foreign banks	1,180,362	1,322,432
Bills payable	253,800	......
Letters of credit	846,436	1,190,097
Other liabilities	218,049	190,918
	97,772,677	110,200,040
To banks in Canada	1,076,895	289,778
To the Shareholders		
Divds., bonus, etc.	151,876	180,853
Reserve	9,000,000	9,000,000
Capital	6,000,000	6,000,000
Surplus	496,301	431,908
	15,648,177	15,612,761
	114,497,749	126,102,579

*After provision for bad and doubtful debts.

Public Utility Earnings

East Kootenay Power

	1932	1931
November:		
Gross income	$34,371	$37,073
Oper. expenses	11,471	13,781
Net income	$22,900	$23,292
Eight months:		
Gross income	$286,685	$325,565
Oper. expenses	91,449	112,514
Net income	$195,236	$213,051

Winnipeg Electric Co.

	1932	1931
November:	$	$
Oper. income	483,973	491,576
Oper. expenses	321,680	330,357
Net revenue	162,293	161,219
Eleven months:		
Oper. income	5,121,541	5,810,294
Oper. expenses	3,582,151	3,730,677
Net revenue	1,539,390	1,579,617

Jamaica Public Service

	1932	1931
November:	$	$
Gross earnings	65,219	67,322
Net oper. rev.	27,871	26,667
12 mos. end. Nov. 30:		
Gross earnings	791,007	832,301
Net oper. rev.	320,492	339,179
Balance	208,677	230,224

The above figures converted from £ Sterling at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the £.

Metal Prices

New York—December 27—
Copper: Electrolytic spot, 5c. lb.
London—December 24—
(Long Ton)—
Copper: Electrolytic spot, £33 15s; future, £34 5s.
Standard spot, £28 2s 6d; future, £28 7s 6d.
Tin: Spot, £148 12s 6d; future, £149 17s 6d.
Lead: Spot, £10 15s; future, £11 5s.
Zinc: Spot, £15 7s 6d; future, £15 7s 6d.
Silver, 16 9-16d. per ounce.

Bank of Toronto's Statement in Brief

An analysis of important changes in the Bank of Toronto's statement for the year ended Nov. 30, 1932, as prepared by The Financial Post, is as follows:

Net profits down	10.7%
Liquid ratio up	10.8%
Earnings per share down	$2.07
Earnings per share after charges down	$1.08
Dividends per share down in 1932	$1.00
Interest bearing deposits down	11.2%
Non-interest bearing deposits down	13.8%
Total deposits down	12.7%
Circulation down	13.9%
Current loans down	18.2%
Total assets down	8.1%

Retail Trade in St. Jean, Que.

St. Jean, Que., had 168 retail stores in 1930 with sales of $3,361,200 and 55 service establishments with receipts $120,800.

MACAULAY WINS CRIMINAL ACTION AGAINST HARPELL

Jury Says Publisher is Guilty of Criminal Libel

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—T. B. Macaulay, president of the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, was successful in his criminal libel action against J. J. Harpell, publisher of the Journal of Commerce. The case will be appealed.

A jury trial was held in the Montreal Courts, with Chief Justice Greenshields presiding. Following the submission of evidence by the plaintiffs and defendants, the jury found Harpell guilty of criminal libel. The Judge imposed sentence on Mr. Harpell as follows: Three months in jail; costs of the court action; the putting up of a $1,000 bond to keep the peace for twelve months; and failing this an additional six months in jail.

For more than a year the Journal of Commerce conducted a campaign against Mr. Macaulay and the Sun Life, the claim being made that certain irregularities had taken place to the detriment of the policyholders. The issues containing these attacks were circulated largely in Canada, the United States and elsewhere.

No action was taken until the publication of the last issue of the Journal of Commerce, in which it was stated that Mr. Macaulay and Ivar Kreuger "were the two greatest crooks in the world." Following this latest attack, Mr. Harpell, as publisher of the Journal of Commerce, was charged with criminal libel by T. B. Macaulay.

Russell Motor Common Dividend is Not Paid

Dividend ordinarily due February 1 on the common stock of Russell Motor Car Co. has been passed by directors with the statement that consideration will be given to resumption of dividends in December, 1933. The regular quarterly dividend on the preferred shares was declared payable February 1 to shareholders of record December 31.

Dividend rate on the common stock was reduced from $2 to $1 per year in July, 1932.

Active Unlisted Bonds

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co., Limited)
December 27, 1932

	Bid	Asked
Industrial Bonds:		
Abitibi P. & P. 5% 1953	13.25	15.00
Acadia Sugar 6% 1946	84.00	87.00
Alta. Pac. Grain 6% 1946	68.00	71.00
American Sales Book 6% 1939	105.00	....
Arnold Bros. 6% 1947	30.00	40.00
B. A. Oil 5% 1945	85.50	88.00
Can. Biscuit 6½% 1946	27.00	32.00
Can. Bread 6% 1941	85.00	88.00
Can. Cement 5½% 1947	63.00	67.00
Can. Bakeries 6½% 1945	50.00	60.00
Can. Canners 6% 1950	80.00	84.00
Can. Copper Refin. 6% 1945	98.00	100.00
Can. Cottons 5% 1940	83.00	85.00
Can. Steamship 6% 1941	19.00	22.00
Can. Vickers 6% 1947	63.00	66.00
Cons. Invest. 4½% 1959	45.00	50.00
Cosmos Imp. Mills 6½% 1944	80.00	85.00
Davies, Wm. 6% 1942	87.00	90.00
Debenture & Sec. 4% 1936	53.00	56.00
Dom. Manufacturers 6% 1933	96.00	....
Dom. Tar & Chemical 6% 1949	57.00	60.00
Dom. Telegraph 5½% 1978 "A"	85.00	87.00
Dom. Textile 6% 1949	95.00	100.00
Dom. Woollens 6% 1948	8.00	15.00
Donnacona Paper 5½% 1948	14.00	18.00
Eaton Realty 5% 1949	81.00	83.00
Famous Players 6% 1948	68.00	71.00
Famous Players 6½% 1948	45.00	48.00
Federal Grain 6% 1949	65.00	69.00
Fraser Co. 6% 1932	10.00	....
Fraser Co. 6% 1950	10.00	....
Galt Brass 7½% 1941	....	30.00
Goodyear Cotton 6% 1949	94.00	96.00
Great Lakes Paper 6% 1950	15.00	16.00
Gypsum, Lime & Alab. 5½% 1948	38.00	40.00
Harris Abattoir 6% 1947	87.00	89.00
Howard Smith 5½% 1953	54.00	56.00
Loew's Toronto 6% Serial	99.00	....
London Realty 6½% 1950	45.00	50.00
Maple Leaf Milling 5½% 1949	....	50.00
Massey-Harris 5% 1947	58.00	62.00
McColl-Frontenac 6% 1949	83.00	85.00
McKinnon Industries 6½% 1945	93.00	97.00
Mercury Mills 5½% 1953	....	40.00
Metropolitan Bldg. 7% 1944	88.00	....
Nor. Ont. Bldg. 6½% 1939	68.00	72.00
Price Bros. 6% 1943	28.00	32.00
Richmond Bay 6½% 1947	62.50	68.00
Rolland Paper 5½% 1948	72.50	75.00
Simpsons Ltd. 5½% 1949	50.00	60.00
Simpsons Ltd. 6% 1949	55.00	60.00
Steel of Canada 6% 1940	103.00	106.00
Toronto Carpet 6% 1944	75.00	80.00
Industrial Bonds:		
United Gas & Fuel 5½% 1948	53.00	56.00
United Grain Growers 5% 1948	70.00	73.00
United Grain Growers 5½% 1949	73.00	75.00
Western Grain 6% 1949	60.00	62.00
Public Utility Bonds:		
Bell Telephone 5% 1955	109.75	112.00
Bell Telephone 5% 1957	109.50	112.00
B. C. Power 5½% 1960	81.00	86.00
B. C. Telephone 5% 1960	90.00	93.00
Calgary Power 5% 1960	76.00	80.00
Can. Northern Pwr. 5% 1953	74.00	78.00
Duke Price Pwr. 6% 1966	49.00	54.00
Elect. Develop. 5% 1933	112.00	116.00
French Natl. Mail SS 6% 1952	119.00	125.00
Gatineau Pwr. 6% 1941	53.00	56.00
Gatineau Pwr. 5% 1956	75.00	76.00
Inter. Power 6½% 1957	....	50.00
Maclaren Quebec 5½% 1961	71.00	74.00
Manitoba Power 5½% 1951	43.00	49.00
Montreal Isl. Pwr. 5½% 1957	99.00	101.00
Montreal LH&P 5% 1951	105.00	107.00
Montreal LH&P 5% 1970	103.50	105.00
Montreal Tram 5% 1941 July	95.00	97.00
Montreal Tram 5% 1955	75.00	77.00
Northwest. Utilities 7% 1938	91.50	95.00
Ottawa Valley Pwr. 5½% 1970	95.50	97.00
Quebec Power 5% 1968	91.00	95.00
Rio Tramways 5% 1935	84.50	86.00
Shawinigan W&P 4½% 1970	67.00	69.00
Shawinigan W&P 6% 1937	79.00	84.00
Shawinigan W&P 5% 1970	79.00	82.00
Southern Can. Pwr. 5% 1955	94.00	97.00
West Kootenay Pwr. 5% 1956	88.00	92.00
Government, Provincial & Railway Bonds:		
C.N.R. 4½% 1951 Dom. Gtd.	97.50	98.00
C.N.R. 4½% 1957 Dom. Gtd.	97.25	97.75
C.N.R. 5% 1969 Dom. Gtd.	104.00	104.75
C.P.R. 4½% 1944	78.00	80.00
C.P.R. 5% 1954	93.00	95.00
C.P.R. 6% 1942	99.50	102.00
Dom. of Can. 5% 1936	101.75	102.25
Dom. of Can. 5% 1941	101.75	102.25
G.T.P. 3% 1962 Dom. Gtd.	77.00	77.50
G.T.P. 4% 1962 Dom. Gtd.	90.00	91.00
Ont. Hydro 3½%, 4%, 5%, 1952 Ont. Gtd.	86.00	86.50
Ont. Hydro 4½% 1970 Ont. Gtd.	95.50	96.00
Ont. Hydro 4% 1957 Ont. Gtd.	90.50	91.00
Prov. of N. B. 5½% 1950	101.00	102.00
Prov. of Ont. 4½% 1944	101.75	102.50
Prov. of Ont. 5% 1948	100.25	101.50
Prov. of Ont. 5½% 1947	104.75	105.25

Mining Stock Quotations

Week Ending December 26

Par Val.	Range 1932 High	Range 1932 Low	Company	Sales	Close Dec. 19 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Dec. 26
1	.06	.02¼	Abana	......	.03	....	....	....
1	.03	.00½	Aconda	......	.01	....	....	....
No	.15	.15	Aldermac	......	.15	....	....	....
1	.09	.00⅞	Alexandria	5,500	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	.20	.03	Algoma	328,250	.05⅝	.05⅝	.03	.03⅝
1	.01⅞	.00½	Algonquin	......	.00½	....	....	....
1	.01⅞	.00½	Amity C.	......	.00½	....	....	....
No	.36	.06	Amulet	9,820	.14	.12	.09	.10
1	.00½	.00⅛	Apex	......	.00⅞	....	....	....
1	.04	.01	Area	1,000	.02½	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	.03½	.00⅞	Arno	54,800	.02	.02½	.01½	.01½
1	.75	.65	Ashley Gold	750	.70	.72	.70	.72
1	.02⅞	.02	Astoria Rouyn	......	.02½	....	....	....
1	.07	.01	Bagamac	......	.01½	....	....	....
1	.01½	.00¼	Baldwin	8,000	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	.12	.03	Barry Hollinger	25,050	.08	.09	.08	.08½
No	1.40	.30	Base Metals	500	.70	.70	.70	.70
No	.12	.01	Bidgood	......	.01	....	....	....
1	.21	.04	Big Missouri	3,100	.10	.10	.09	.09
1	.11½	.02	Bobjo	9,600	.07	.07½	.06½	.07
1	.23	.02½	Brett Trethewey	1,900	.13	.14	.13	.13
No	.03	.00½	Brownlee	4,500	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.01	.00½	Buckingham	5,000	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
No	.36	.02	Buffalo Can.	2,500	.02⅝	.02½	.02½	.02½
No	.04	.01	Bunker Hill	500	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
5s	1.03	.10	B'Wana McKubwa	......	.80	....	....	....
No	.01	.00½	Cal. Flin Flon	......	.01	....	....	....
No	.04	.02	Canam Metals	......	.02½	....	....	....
1	.04½	.01½	Can. Kirkland	3,700	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
No	.02½	.00½	Capital Rouyn	......	.00½	....	....	....
1	.07	.01½	Cartier Malartic	1,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.21½	.09	Castle Trethewey	......	.15	....	....	....
1	.09½	.04	Cen. Manitoba	1,600	.05	.05	.04	.05
1	.20	.02	Cen. Patricia	7,100	.17½	.18	.17	.17½
No	.07½	.01	Chibougamau Pros.	......	.04	....	....	....
No	.02	.00⅞	Clericy	......	.01	....	....	....
5	5.00	.45	Coast Copper	450	2.00	2.00	1.75	1.80
1	.02½	.00⅞	Cobalt Contact	......	.00½	....	....	....
No	.16	.15	Cobuc	......	.15½	....	....	....
1	.14	.03	Columario	15,500	.06½	.07½	.06	.07½
5	1.10	.69	Coniagas	......	.90	....	....	....
No	.50	.23	Coniaurum	500	.23	.25	.25	.25
25	102.00	25.00	Cons. Smelters	643	61.50	62.00	60.00	60.00
No	14.50	9.00	Dome Mines	820	13.80	14.00	13.75	13.80
No	.10	.02	Dom. Explorers	3,400	.03½	.03½	.03	.03½
.	.00⅞	.00½	Dominion Kirk.	......	.00½	....	....	....
1	.04	.00½	Don Rouyn	......	.01	....	....	....
.	.04	.02½	Duparquet	......	.02½	....	....	....
1	1.60	.76	Eldorado	19,735	1.28	1.36	1.25	1.34
No	2.40	.47	Falconbridge	1,960	1.62	1.75	1.65	1.74
1	.04	.00⅞	Federal	1,000	.01	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	.00½	.00½	Flintoba	......	.00½	....	....	....
No	.07	.00½	Gem. Lake	......	.01½	....	....	....
1	.03	.00½	Goldale	4,000	.03	.03	.02½	.03
10	.24	.05½	Goldfield	......	.10	....	....	....
1	.00½	.00¼	Gold Hill	......	.00½	....	....	....
1	.04	.02	Goodfish	2,000	.02	.02	.02	.02
1	.03½	.00½	Graham	......	.00⅞	....	....	....
1	1.25	.50	Granada	16,100	1.05	1.10	1.02	1.08
1	.22	.05	Grozelle	......	.07	....	....	....
1	.03½	.01	Harker	......	.02	....	....	....
1	.01⅞	.00⅞	Hilltop	2,500	.00⅞	.00⅞	.00½	.00⅞
5	5.80	4.25	Hollinger	3,000	5.60	5.60	5.50	5.50
1	.72	.26	Howey Gold	28,730	.61	.67	.60	.65
No	5.30	.92	Hudson Bay	1,030	3.15	3.25	3.00	3.01
No	.36	.13	Huronian	100	.33	.30	.30	.30
No	13.50	4.00	Int. Nickel	8,903	9.00	9.00	8.50	8.50
1	.01⅞	.00½	Jackson Manion	......	.00½	....	....	....
1	.25	.19	Keeley	300	.21	.20	.19	.20
1	.02½	.00½	Keora Mines	12,500	.02	.02½	.01½	.02½
1	.70	.40	Kirk. Hud. Bay	2,230	.50	.60	.45	.60
1	.02½	.00½	Kirk. Hunton	......	.00½	....	....	....
1	.55	.19	Kirkland Lake	7,380	.26	.29	.26	.29
1	.03½	.00½	Kirkland Premier	14,000	.01½	.01½	.01	.01
1	.15½	.05	Kirk. Townsite	4,000	.11½	.13	.12	.13
20c	.01⅞	.00½	Koot. Florence	3,000	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	.01½	.00⅞	La Rose	......	.01½	....	....	....
1	.41	.10	Lakeland	......	.15	....	....	....
.	.29	.07	Lake Maron	......	.08	....	....	....
1	35.10	24.90	Lake Shore	1,530	33.25	34.10	33.15	33.75
1	.00½	.00½	Laval	......	.00½	....	....	....
1	.07	.01⅞	Lebel Oro	3,000	.03	.02⅞	.02⅞	.02⅞
1	.41	.13	Macassa	3,700	.20½	.21	.20	.20
1	.07	.02½	Malartic	8,100	.04½	.05	.04½	.04½
1	.04	.00⅞	Malrobic	35,000	.02	.02	.01⅞	.01⅞
No	.08	.02	Mandy	100	.04	.03	.03	.03
No	.02	.00½	Manitoba Basin	124,000	.01⅞	.01⅞	.01½	.01⅞
5	25.00	14.70	McIntyre	2,595	23.00	23.15	22.60	22.70
1	.37	.25	McKinley	125	.35	.37	.37	.37
No	.09½	.01⅞	McLeod River	8,500	.01⅞	.02⅝	.02	.02½
No	.50	.40	McWatters	1,925	.45	.43	.40	.40
1	.04	.04	McVittie	......	.04	....	....	....
No	1.85	.58	Mining Corp.	2,150	1.11	1.17	1.10	1.12
1	.08½	.01½	Moffatt Hall	7,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.02½	.02	Moneta	......	.02	....	....	....
1	.45	.19½	Moss	17,850	.29½	.29	.24	.24½
1	.02½	.00⅞	Murphy	3,000	.00⅞	.00½	.00½	.00
No	.06½	.01	Newbec	10,000	.04	.04½	.03½	.03½
5	1.48	.50	Nipissing	1,450	1.04	1.00	.95	1.00
No	23.25	12.50	Noranda	3,423	19.00	19.10	18.60	18.65
No	.39	.10	Nor. Canada	1,400	.29	.33	.27	.33
.	.76	.65	Northern Metals	300	.70	.76	.76	.76
No	.01	.00½	Old Colony	46,000	.00½	.01	.00½	.00⅞
1	.09	.05	Osisko	500	.06	.05	.05	.05
1	.17	.07	Parkhill	2,000	.11	.11	.11	.11
1	.13½	.11	Patricia Dent	......	.13	....	....	....
1	.02	.01	Pawnee Kirk.	......	.01½	....	....	....
No	1.25	.35	Pend Oreille	2,050	.50	.52	.50	.50
1	.01½	.00½	Peterson Cobalt	......	.00½	....	....	....
1	4.94	3.00	Pioneer Gold B.C.	4,850	4.30	4.72	4.35	4.40
1	.00½	.00½	Porcupine Crown	1,000	.00½	.00⅝	.00⅝	.00⅝
1	.02	.00⅞	Potter Doal	......	.00½	....	....	....
1	.12	.12	Powell Rouyn	......	.12	....	....	....
1	.75	.32	Premier Gold	1,460	.55	.60	.55	.55
1	.01½	.00½	Preston E. Dome	......	.01	....	....	....
No	1.31	.15	Prospectors Air's	500	.80	.70	.62	.65
No	1.00	1.00	Quebec Pros.	......	1.00	....	....	....
No	.10	.03	Quemont	......	.03½	....	....	....
1	.02½	.00½	Ribago	19,500	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	.02½	.01	Ritchie	......	.01½	....	....	....
1	.02½	.00½	Robb Montbray	......	.01	....	....	....
1	.70½	.25	San Antonio	5,183	.68½	.70	.66	.68½
1	.09	.07½	Seven Troughs	......	.07½	....	....	....
1	.77	.18	Sherritt Gordon	10,200	.35	.37	.34½	.37
1	1.06	.50	Siscoe	253,720	.90	1.06	.90	1.04
1	.09½	.00½	South Keora	2,000	.09½	.08½	.07	.07
No	.02½	.00½	Stadacona	82,500	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.17	.05	St. Anthony	......	.08	....	....	....
No	.90	.16	Sudbury Basin	60	.58	.52	.48	.48
1	.02½	.00½	Sudbury Contact	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	.01	.00½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	.22	.07	Sullivan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	.87	.39	Sylvanite	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Par Val.	Range 1932 High	Range 1932 Low	Company	Sales	Close Dec. 19 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Dec. 26
1	.07	.01	Tashota	23,000	.01½	.02½	.01½	.02
.	.15½	.12	Tashota Goldfield	2,800	.15	.15½	.15	.15½
1	5.25	3.05	Teck Hughes	13,180	3.60	3.80	3.58	3.70
1	.07½	.02	Thom Cadillac	14,541	.04	.05	.02	.05
1	.40	.10	Towagmac	2,000	.11	.10	.10	.10
1	3.00	1.00	Treadwell	......	1.10	....	....	....
1	.09½	.02	United Kirkland	......	.03½	....	....	....
1	.12	.00½	Vacuum Gas	80,700	.04	.05	.04	.04½
No	1.10	.16	Ventures	9,525	.65	.69	.63	.69
1	.18	.04	Vickers	......	.12	....	....	....
1	.45	.18	Vipond	1,300	.20	.21	.18	.21
No	1.01	.25	Waite Ackerman	......	.50	....	....	....
1	.08	.01	White Lake	......	.04	....	....	....
1	.01	.00½	Wiltsey Coughlan	......	.01	....	....	....
.	.10	.04½	Wood Kirkland	......	.06	....	....	....
No	3.49	2.09	Wright-Hargreaves	19,675	3.33	3.49	3.34	3.49
			OIL STOCKS					
No	.19	.07½	Acme Gas & Oil	4,700	.08½	.09	.08½	.08½
1	1.17	.60	Ajax	950	.70½	.75	.70	.70
1	.18	.04½	Alta. Pacific	......	.08	....	....	....
1	.03½	.02	Askalta	......	.03½	....	....	....
No	.20	.02	Associated	50	.07	.07	.07	.07
No	.09	.01	Baltac	1,000	.02	.02	.02	.02
.	.05½	.00½	Benton	......	.00½	....	....	....
1	.05	.02½	Brit. Dominion	......	.03½	....	....	....
No	.60	.14	Calgary & Ed.	......	.28	....	....	....
1	.15	.04	Calmont	......	.05	....	....	....
1	.14	.03	Common. Pete.	1,800	.06	.04	.04	.04
No	.40	.05½	Dalhousie	......	.15	....	....	....
No	.01	.01	Devenish	......	.01	....	....	....
No	.02	.00½	Dome Oil	......	.00½	....	....	....
No	.16	.04	East Crest	2,100	.06	.06½	.06½	.06½
No	.01½	.01	Fabyan Pete	......	.01½	....	....	....
No	.25	.05	Foothills	......	.15	....	....	....
No	.03½	.02	Freehold	......	.02	....	....	....
1	.02	.00½	Great West	......	.00½	....	....	....
No	.06½	.03	Hargal	......	.08	....	....	....
No	.05	.02	High Sarcee	......	.02	....	....	....
No	.85	.15	Home	400	.35	.30	.30	.30
No	.25	.01½	Homestead	......	.01½	....	....	....
1	.50	.09	Homest'd O. & G.	3,200	.14	.13	.12	.13
1	.01	.00½	Illinois Alberta	......	.00½	....	....	....
No	.02½	.00½	Lethbridge	......	.00½	....	....	....
No	.10	.04	Lowery	......	.10	....	....	....
No	.02	.00½	Madison	......	.00½	....	....	....
1	.32	.05½	Mayland	......	.15	....	....	....
No	.04	.01½	McD. Segur Ex.	......	.01½	....	....	....
1	.04½	.01	McD. Segur N.	......	.01	....	....	....
1	.50	.18	McLeod	......	.18	....	....	....
No	.10½	.06½	Mercury	......	.07½	....	....	....
No	.22	.04½	Merland	500	.15	.16	.16	.16
No	.15	.08½	Mill City Pete.	......	.08½	....	....	....
1	.20	.12½	Model	......	.13	....	....	....
1	.05	.04	Monalta	......	.05	....	....	....
1	.07	.03	Moose Mountain	......	.03	....	....	....
1	.01	.01	New Federal	......	.01	....	....	....
5	.15	.01	Nordon	12,400	.14½	.15	.13	.14½
No	.06	.02½	Oil Selection	5,500	.02½	.03	.02½	.02½
No	.05	.02½	Okalta	......	.03	....	....	....
100	15.00	15.00	Do., Pref.	......	15.00	....	....	....
No	.32	.09	Olga Gas & Oil	4,800	.19½	.21	.19½	.20
No	.20	.02	Penn. Pete.	50,005	.04½	.04½	.03½	.03½
No	20.00	20.00	Perfection Pete, Pfd.	......	20.00	....	....	....
1	.28	.12	Petrol Oil & Gas	2,000	.17	.16	.16	.16
No	.14	.08	Ranchmen's	......	.09	....	....	....
1	.01	.00½	Regent	......	.01	....	....	....
No	.02½	.01	Richfield	......	.01	....	....	....
No	9.85	3.95	Royalite	......	8.00	....	....	....
1	.29½	.05	Sarnia Oil	11,500	.09	.10	.09	.09½
1	.03	.01	Signal Hill	......	.01	....	....	....
No	.12	.05	South West Pete.	......	.08	....	....	....
1	.20	.10	Spooner	......	.15	....	....	....
No	.21	.05½	Sterling Pacific	300	.13	.11	.11	.11
1	.11	.07½	Turner Valley	......	.07½	....	....	....
No	.08	.03	United	......	.03	....	....	....
1	.09½	.03	Vulcan	......	.03	....	....	....
No	.02½	.00½	Wainwell	......	.00½	....	....	....
			VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE (Transaction for Week to December 20)					
25c	.00⅞	.00½	Bayview	......	.00½	....	....	....
20c	.05½	.02	Beaver Silver	......	.02½	....	....	....
25c	.04	.01	Bluebird	......	.01	....	....	....
No	1.22	.50	Bralorne	13,140	1.15	1.22	1.13	1.20
1	.12	.04	Bridge River Cons.	23,000	.04½	.05½	.04½	.05
25c	.01½	.01	Cork Province	......	.01	....	....	....
1	.13	.02	Cotton Belt	......	.02	....	....	....
1	.01½	.01½	Dalhousie	......	.01½	....	....	....
1	1.00	.15	George Copper	2,400	.40	.35	.26	.30
50c	.02	.01	Geo. Enterprise	......	.01	....	....	....
1	.05	.01	Georgia River	50,000	.02½	.03½	.02⅝	.02⅞
1	.35	.10	Golconda	......	.10	....	....	....
50c	.08	.02	Grandview	4,000	.03	.03	.03	.03
1	.01	.00½	Independence	......	.00½	....	....	....
1	.01½	.01	Indian Mines	......	.01	....	....	....
1	.15	.08	Inter. Coal	......	.10	....	....	....
1	.21	.21	Jack Waite	......	.21	....	....	....
25c	.00⅞	.00½	Kootenay King	......	.00½	....	....	....
10c	.04	.01	Lucky Jim	500	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
5c	.12	.04	Metaline Metals	......	.06	....	....	....
1	.03	.00½	Morton Woolsey	......	.00½	....	....	....
50c	.03½	.00½	National Silver	3,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
50c	.08½	.02	Noble Five	3,700	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
50c	.01	.00½	Oregon Copper	......	.00⅝	....	....	....
1	4.85	3.00	Pioneer Gold	8,025	4.65	4.60	4.30	4.55
50c	.08½	.02	Porter Idaho	......	.04	....	....	....
No	.02	.00½	Premier Border	......	.00½	....	....	....
No	.35	.07½	Reeves McDonald	......	.18	....	....	....
1	.66½	.21½	Reno Gold	70,050	.63	.65	.56½	.56½
1	.02½	.00½	Rufus Argenta	......	.00½	....	....	....
1	.05	.02	Ruth Hope	......	.02	....	....	....
1	.05	.02	Silverado	......	.05	....	....	....
25c	.02½	.01	Silver Crest	......	.01	....	....	....
50c	.02⅝	.00½	Snowflake	4,500	.00⅞	.00⅞	.00⅞	.00⅞
1								
1	.79	.20	Sunloch	......	.20	....	....	....
No	.06	.05	Vanalta Oil	......	.06	....	....	....
20c	.02½	.01	Wellington	......	.01	....	....	....
1	.06½	.00½	Whitewater	......	.04	....	....	....

DIVIDEND PAYERS

	Rate for year	Yield %		Rate for year	Yield %
Ajax Oil	12c.	....	Noranda	$1.10	....
Coniagas*	12½c.	....	Petrol Oil	2c.	....
Coniaurum†	3c.	....	Premier	12c.	21.81
Dome Mines	$1+10c.	7.96	Pioneer, B.C.	24c.	5.47
Hollinger	65c.+10c.	13.63	Royalite	$1.50	....
Howe Sound	40c.	....	Siscoe	11c.	....
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McIntyre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Teck Hughes	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wright-Har.	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Interim. †Initial.

January Dividend Total Is Lower At $13,850,450

Shows 33 p.c. Decline From $20,400,598 Paid in January, 1932; Dividend Payments in 1932 27.2 p.c. Under 1931 Total

January dividend disbursements declared by Canadian companies total $13,850,450 for the coming month as compared with $20,400,598 declared for January, 1932 a decline of 33 per cent. With the announcements of January payments practically complete, numerous changes in dividend policy are recorded with six companies passing dividends, and six companies reducing dividends. Nine companies have increased their dividends, paid a bonus or resumed dividends.

The result of dividend reductions or omissions in 1932 was a decrease in total payments to $164,649,716 from payments of $226,351,116 in 1931, a drop of 27.2 per cent. Payments in 1932 were 42 per cent less than the payments of $284,641,548 made in 1930. The reduction in dividend payments to be made during January indicates that the trend of the past two years has not as yet run its course.

Toronto Elevators Ltd. will pay an initial dividend of $1 per share on the 25,000 common shares outstanding but regular dividend payments are not indicated. Fanny Farmer Candy Shops Inc. will pay an interim dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, the last two quarterly payments having been passed, while National Grocers Co. will pay a dividend of 1¾ per cent on the second preference stock, the first since October 1, 1931. The dividend rate of Pioneer Gold Mines has been doubled to six cents per quarter and the semi-annual dividend of Intercolonial Coal has been increased from 50 cents to $1. Extra dividends have been declared by, Dome Mines, Wright-Hargreaves Mines, Montreal City & District Bank and Guarantee Co. of North America.

Dividend has been passed on the class A shares of Canadian Wirebound Boxes Ltd.. Preferred dividends have also been passed by Vancouver Ice and Viau Biscuit, while common dividends have been passed by Eastern Steel Products and Home Investment & Savings. Dividends have been reduced on the common shares of Halifax Fire Insurance Co., Saskatchewan Life, Charles Gurd & Co., Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Goderich Elevator and New Brunswick Telephone.

January dividend payments compiled by The Financial Post and record of bond interest due, is as follows:

SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS

Dividends	$13,850,450
Bond interest	22,097,285
Total	35,947,735

DIVIDEND PAYMENTS

Company	Rate	Date	Amount
Agnew Surpass pref.	1½q	3	$ 17,053
Ajax Oil & Gas	3c.q	16	29,636
Anglo-Nor. Hold. pf.	$3.50s	1	52,500
Assoc. Breweries	15c.q	1	33,690
Do.	1½q	1	21,274
Bk. of Nova Scotia	3½q	3	420,000
Beaver Fire Ins.	$4	2	12,020
Bell Telephone	$1.75q	16	1,340,837
Brant. Cordage pref.	2q	15	32,733
Brazilian Tr., pref.	1½q	3	5,901
Brit.-Amer. Oil (coupon 11)	20c.q	3	524,528
B. C. Elec. Pr. pf.	1½%q	3	75,000
B. C. Elec. Rly. pf.	2½%s	15	174,600
Br. Col. Pwr. "A"	50c.q	16	500,000
Br. Mtge. Trust	$6s	3	60,000
Brockville Trust	87½c.q	2	8,750
Bldg. Prod. 'A' & 'B'	25c.q	3	30,211
Burt, F. N.	60c.q	3	64,504
Do., pref.	1¾q	3	1,089
Calgary Power	$1.50q	2	52,500
Canada Bread 1st pfd.	1¾q	2	21,875
Canada Bud	25c.q	16	37,500
Canada Dry	25c.q	16	125,846
Canada Life	$5q	2	50,000
Can. Nor. Power	20c.q	25	75,000
Do., pref.	1¾q	16	96,250
Canada Packers pfd.	1¾q	2	105,585
Can. Perm. Mtge.	3q	3	210,000
Canada Trust	$5s	3	50,000
Can. Canners 1st pfd.	1½q	3	68,356
Do., 2nd pref.	10c.q	3	36,870
Can. Car, pref.	44c.q	10	127,311
Can. Celanese pf.	$1.75+$1*	1	247,500
Can. Cottons pref.	1½q	4	54,922
Can. Fairbanks pfd.	1¾q	14	22,500
Can. Gen. Elect.	$1q	3	188,845
Do., pref.	87½c.q	3	149,760
Can. Gen. Invests.	10c.q	2	61,244
Can. Industries pfd.	1¾q	16	81,375
Do., "A" & "B" c.	87½c.q	31	584,408
Can. Light & Pr.	50c.q	16	16,624
Can. Oil pref.	2q	2	40,000
Can. Westinghouse	50c.q	3	270,000
Central Can. Loan	2½q	3	62,500
Confederation Life	$1q	1	10,000
Coniagas Mines	12½c	10	97,769
Consumers' Gas	2½q	3	351,380
Crescent Cream. pfd.	1¾q	16	17,500
Crown Trust	1¾q	3	17,500
Dome Mines	25+10c.q	20	333,666
Dominion Bank	3½q	3	175,000
Dominion Fire	3s	3	8,907
Dominion Glass	1¾q	2	53,125
Do., pref.	1¾q	2	45,500
Dom. Rubber pref.	1¾q	1	52,500
Dominion Stores	30c.q	1	84,714
Dom. Textile	1¼q	3	337,500
Do., pref.	1¾q	16	33,960
East. Can. Savings	2q	3	15,000
Eastern Steel pfd.	1¾q	3	7,031
East. Theatres pref.	$3.50s	31	17,500
Eastern Trust	2q	3	20,000
Ensign Insurance	$3s	3	6,000
Excelsior Life	$1.20s	2	6,000
Fanny Farmer	25c	4	24,894
Do., pref.	60c.q	4	9,454
Freiman, A. J., pfd.	1¾q	2	14,056
Gen. Trust pfd.	1¾q	3	16,500
Goderich Elevator	25c.s	2	21,001
Goodyear Tire	1¾q	3	160,787
Do., pref.	1¾q	3	128,551
Great West Life	$5q	2	50,000
Guar. of N. Amer.	$1½+2½	16	24,368
Gurd, Chas.	15c.q	3	9,000
Do., pref.	1¾q	2	4,550
Halifax Fire Ins.	45c.s	3	90,000
Highland Dairy pfd.	1¾q	3	3,263
Holt Renfrew pfd.	1¾q	3	17,500
Hunts "A" & "B"	25c.q	3	8,414
Huron & Erie Mtge.	2q	3	100,000
Imperial Life	$3.75q	2	37,500
Industrial Mtge.	$2s	2	25,400
Inter. Utilities pfd.	43¾q	16	40,256
Intercolonial Coal	$1s	3	10,000
Do., pref.	$4s	3	8,236
Inter. Hydro-El. pf.	87½c.q	16	126,699
Invest. Foundation pfd.	38c+*12c	16	17,177
Jamaica Pub. Ser.	25c.q	3	11,250
Jamaica Pub. Ser. pf.	1¾q	3	17,500
Johnston Nat. Stor. pf.	87½c	1	2,187
Landed Bkg. & Loan	$2q	3	20,000
London & West. Trusts	$1.25q	2	14,762
London Life Ins.	$2q	1	10,000
Maritime Telegraph	20c.q	3	71,079
Do., pref.	17½c.q	3	26,250
McColl-Fron. pref.	1½q	14	117,102
Midland Loan	50c.s	3	18,000
Midland & Pac. Grain pfd.	1¾q	3	7,962
Mitchell, J. S., pref.	1¾q	2	5,950
Montreal Fin. pfd.	$1	3	20,000
Mont. C & D Bk.	$3+1q	3	80,000
Montreal Telegraph	80c.q	16	40,000
Montreal L. H&Pr.	38c.q	31	1,706,975
Moore Corp. "A" pf.	1¾q	16	57,537
Do., "B" pfd.	1¾q	16	29,359
Nat. Breweries	40c.q	2	288,548
Do., pref.	43c.q	2	47,730
Nat. Grocers 2nd pf.	1¾q	1	51,681
National Life	62½c.q	3	6,250
Nat. Steel Car	20c.q	2	26,000
National Trust	3q	3	90,000
N.B. Telephone	12½c.q	15	66,073
North Star Oil pfd.	1¾q	3	17,500
Northern Ont. Pwr.	50c.q	25	120,007
Do., pref.	1¾q	25	87,489
N.S. Light & Pr. c.	$1q	3	34,523
Ogilvie Flour c.	$2q	3	150,000
Ont. Loan & Deb.	3q	3	60,000
Ottawa L. H. & Pr.	1¾q	1	52,500
Do., pref.	1¾q	1	24,375
Page Hersey Tubes	75c.q	3	180,689
Do., pref.	1¾q	3	322
Perfection Pete. pfd.	37½c.q	2	3,687
Pioneer Gold (B.C.)	6c.q	2	105,102
Porto Rico Pwr. pfd.	1¾q	2	17,500
Pwr. Corp. pfd.	1½q	16	75,000
Do., 2nd pfd.	75c.q	16	75,000
Premier Gold	3q	3	150,000
Premier Trust	3s	1	6,900
Provincial Paper pfd.	1¾q	3	61,250
Real Estate Loan	3½s	2	17,500
Riverside Silk "A"	25c.q	3	7,500
Robinson Cons. Conc.	25c.q	2	12,500
Saskatchewan Life	50c.a	1	5,000
Security Loan	$3.50s	3	18,893
Silverwood's Dairies pf.	1¾q	1	58,318
Southern Can. Pr. pf.	1½q	16	106,333
Spooner Oils	3c	3	21,666
Standard Fuel pfd.	1⅝q	1	22,506
Standard Steel pfd. 'A'	75c.q	1	7,342
Supertest Pete. "A" pfd.	1¾q	3	6,037
Do., "B" pfd.	1½q	3	3,000
Do., com. & ord.	25c.q	3	27,500
Tamblyn, pref.	1¾q	3	9,425
Thrift Stores pfd.	40⅝c.q	2	5,687
Do., 2nd pref.	17½c.q	2	2,100
Tip Top Tailors pfd.	1¾q	1	23,479
Toronto Elevator c.	$1	6	25,000
Toronto Gen. Trust	2½q	3	75,000
Toronto Mortgage	$1.50q	2	29,595
Tuckett Tob. pref.	1¾q	14	35,000
United Securities	50c.q	16	25,631
Western Grocers pfd.	1¾q	15	20,899
Weston, Geo., c.	25c.q	3	12,500
West. Koot. Pr. pfd.	1¾q	3	8,750
Western Assur. pfd.	$1.20s	2	18,000
Wright Hargreaves	2½+5c	3	412,500
			$13,850,450

q—Quarterly. s—Semi-annually.
a—Annually. *On arrears.

BOND INTEREST DUE IN JANUARY

Company	Rate	Date	Due	Amount
Acadia Sugar	7	1	1946	$ 23,250
Do.	6	1	1946	33,000
Aldred Invest. "A"	4½	2	1968	53,842
Avalon Tele. "A"	5½	1	1948	20,625
Avon River Pr. "A"	5½	1	1956	17,875
Do., "B"	5½	1	1957	5,318
Beauhar. Elec. 'A'	6	2	1958	40,500
Canada Iron	6	1	1939	13,650
Can. Canners	6	2	1950	71,940
Can. Cottons	5	2	1940	97,652
Can. Int. Pap.	6	1	1949	727,500
Can. Light & Pr.	5	1	1949	77,602
Can. Nat. Rly. Gold	5	1	1969	1,500,000
Do.	4½	1	1957	1,462,500
Can. Nor. Alta.	3½	20	1960	55,122
Can. Nor. Ont.	3½	20	1961	599,022
Can. Nor. 1st mtg.	3½	20	1958	138,188
Do., S.F. Gold	6½	1	1946	804,830
Do., Wpg. Term.	4	1	1939	60,000
Can. Pac. Rlys.	4½	1	1960	562,500
Do., Eq. Trust	5	1	1944	750,000
Cedars Rapids	5	1	1953	349,500
Chat. St. L. Apts.	6½	1	1940	21,390
Cities Heating	6	1	1948	5,250
Dom. Rubber	5	1	1947	200,000
Dom. Tar & Chem. "A" & "B"	6	2	1949	161,820
Getty & Scott	7	2	1940	6,387
Harris Abattoir 'A'	6	1	1947	105,837
Inter. City Bak. 'A'	5½	1	1948	43,252
Int. Pr. & P. Nfld.	5	1	1968	121,650
Jam. Pub. Ser. 'B'	5	1	1950	50,000
La Patrie Pub.	6½	1	1943	13,500
London Cold Stor.	6	1	1938	1,200
Manitoba Pr. "A"	5½	1	1951	275,000
Do., "B"	5½	1	1952	68,750
Maritime Tele.	6	1	1941	45,000
Do., refund. "A"	5	1	1956	25,000
Metropol. Bldg.	7	15	1944	31,237
Do., Series "A"	7	15	1941	350
Montreal Apts.	5½	1	1948	108,350
Montreal Trams. "A"	5	1	1941	583,775
Moirs Ltd.	6½	1	1946	50,472
Moodie, J. R., "A"	6	1	1948	22,500
Nfld. L. & Pr. 'A'	6½	1	1949	43,728
Do., mtg. debs.	7	1	1949	16,992
Do., 1st mtg. 'B'	5½	1	1971	22,000
North. Ont. L.&P.	6	1	1953	15,450
North. Ont. Pwr.	6	1	1953	105,000
Ont. Steel Prod.	6	1	1943	7,134
Ottawa Gas	5	1	1934	3,750
Ott. Traction "A"	5½	1	1955	75,605
Profess. Offices	7	1	Serial	7,822
Reliance Grain "A"	6	2	1948	66,178
Rio Janeiro 1st mtg.	5	1	1935	625,000
Royal Ex. Corp.	6	2	1948	14,115
Do.	7	2	1938	3,500
Ruddy, E. L.	6½	2	1948	22,831
Saguenay Elec.	5½	1	1953	37,400
Shaw. Falls Term.	5	1	1957	3,445
Sher. Rly. 1st mtg.	5	1	1940	15,362
Simpson's, Ltd. 'A'	6	2	1949	287,709
Do., "B"	5½	2	1949	33,671
Simpson, Robt.	5	1	1952	37,660
Steel of Canada	6	1	1940	122,448
Sterling Coal	6	1	1940	21,819
St. Cath. St. Rly.	6½	1	1946	8,612
St. Jas. Ct. Apts.	6½	30	Serial	6,500
St. Law. Flour	6	1	1941	2,235
200 St. Clair	7	1	1945	5,481
Un. Gas & Fuel	5½	1	1948	49,155
Un. Grain "A"	5	2	1948	82,725
Vancouver Pr. deb.	4½	2	Perp.	154,593
Do., debs.	4½	15	1953	3,546
Viau Biscuit	6½	1	1946	11,150
Vict. Manor Apts.	7	21	Serial	4,725
West. Can. Hyd. El.	6	1	1950	30,000
Do., conv. debs.	6½	1	1945	11,375
Western Grain	6	2	1949	85,785
Western Power	5	1	1949	101,235
Windsor Hotel	6½	1	1943	70,404
Winnipeg Elec. 1st ref.	5	1	1935	125,000
Corporation bonds				11,686,276
Municipal bonds				*5,541,670
Provincial bonds				*4,869,339
Total				22,097,285

*Figure is determined by dividing by twelve the ultimate total interest payable during the year on these issues.

770,436 RADIOS USED IN CANADA

74.41 Sets Per 1,000 People Shown By Census Return

Canada's last census taken in June, 1931, disclosed the actual number of radio sets that were in use throughout the Dominion on that date. The total number of such sets, according to an official report just issued, was 770,436, or 74.32 per 1,000 of the population, of which 116,354 were owned by persons living on farms, 103,147 by residents in rural districts and 550,935 owners were residents of urban centres. Various other estimates have been made, indicating that there were about one million sets owned in Canada, but this is the first census tabulation since radios attained wide popularity.

The ratio works out for all Canada at 74.41 sets per 1,000 population, comprised of 36.09 radio sets per 1,000 of population on farms, 65.67 sets per 1,000 persons not on farms in rural districts and 98.87 sets per 1,000 of the urban population.

The greatest density of radio sets in Canada is in Ontario with 106.16 per 1,000 of population, followed by British Columbia with 95.24; Manitoba, 64.59; Alberta, 60.64; Saskatchewan, 60.02; Quebec, 52.35; Nova Scotia, 50.12; New Brunswick, 38.62; Prince Edward Island, 34.98; and the Yukon Territory 16.55 sets per 1,000 of population.

Among the urban centres, Swansea, Ont., has the highest ratio or radio sets per 1,000 of population with 192, or a total of 967 sets. The town has a population of 5,031. Next comes Forest Hill, Ont., with a population of 5,207, and 971 sets, a density of 186, Walkerville, Ont., is third with 173 sets per 1,000 of population. This town, the population of which is 10,105, has a total of 1,745 radio sets.

Retail Trade in Sudbury

There were 233 retail stores in Sudbury in 1930 with 812 employees, payroll $975,700, and sales of $9,635,900. There were 85 service establishments with 290 employees, payroll $331,900 and receipts $1,054,500. The food group was represented by 63 establishments with 161 employees, payroll $184,100 and sales of $2,595,400. Seven automobile dealers did a business of $1,286,900. The census population of Sudbury was 18,518.

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BANKRUPTCY HEAD ACTION CENSORED BY MONTREAL BAR

Opinion Not Unanimous in Action Taken by Bar

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Following upon an address made here last week by W. J. Reilley, Superintendent of Bankruptcy, to trustees, lawyers and others interested in the operation of the amended Bankruptcy Act, exception has been taken by the Montreal Bar to the "attitude" adopted by the superintendent. In his speech, which was reported in The Financial Post last week, Mr. Reilley pointed out a number of abuses that had prevailed in Quebec bankruptcy circles prior to the amendment of the act.

The Montreal Bar took particular exception to the superintendent's choice of trustees, saying that since the act came into force 40 English trustees have been licensed and 10 Jewish trustees, while only 15 French-Canadians have been named. This is regarded as favoritism, as the Bar claims that the principle of the new act was that existing trustees would be licensed unless grave reasons existed for not licensing them.

To the end of setting forth these grievances, the Montreal Bar passed a resolution of criticism of the actions of the new superintendent, saying among other things that his attitude and conduct constituted an insult to the French-Canadians. The resolution was despatched to various cabinet members for their consideration.

Views Not Unanimous

Preliminary reports indicated that the resolution had met with unanimous approval of the Montreal Bar, but such was not the case. Many members, including the Batonnier, did not approve the resolution. The attack upon the superintendent, however, has been widely commented upon, but those familiar with the situation are emphatic in stating that there has been no discrimination against French-Canadians. That more English trustees have been appointed than French-Canadians is solely due to the fact that more trustees of the former nationality applied for licenses. The resolution passed by the Bar overlooks this fact and the impression created is that the French-Canadians have been discriminated against when the facts of the situation do not support the claim.

The Superintendent of Bankruptcy is not without his supporters. It is pointed out that after Mr. Reilley's address of a week ago, a number of Montreal trustees were in accord with the superintendent's declaration and to the end of supporting him in his administration of the amended act took steps to form a trustees' association. A committee was formed to look into the matter and draft a constitution to be considered later at a general meeting. This committee is composed of three French-Canadians, and two English and Jewish trustees.

November Export Total

Canadian domestic exports in November totalled in value $45,944,520, which was the highest for any month this year, excepting October. Foreign exports were $676,904. Domestic exports in November last year were $57,486,950 and foreign exports $942,831.

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MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Canadian Mining News

ICKEL DEMAND NOW EXCEEDS CURRENT OUTPUT

. C. Stanley Reports Best Demand For Four Alloys in History

Nickel consumption throughout e world is currently in excess of oduction, according to figures ently given by Robt. C. Stanley, esident of International Nickel ., who says that in the first nine nths of 1932, nickel consumption the world slightly exceeded 000,000 lbs. as compared with ghtly more than 56,000,000 lbs. the same period of 1931. Can- an production of nickel for 1932 l be approximately 35,000,000 . and world production outside of nada is expected to be an in- nificant figure.

Despite this decrease in the total lume of nickel sales, four nickel oys have shown increased use in 32. Two of these were nickel cast n alloys, another was nickel-clad el plate, and the fourth was a ecial chrome-nickel alloy devel- ed for dairy use.

It is significant that all four of se products were the result of rk of the research department the International Nickel Co., and nd increased acceptance by in- stry during a time of sub-normal pansion, indicating that the basic ition of the nickel industry is nd.

Is Basic Industry

Mr. Stanley, in commenting on nickel business, says that it has ome one of the basic industries the world, which rise and fall h the tide of general business. s is demonstrated by the low nt which nickel consumption ched last spring and by the slow persistent recovery which has n experienced in the past few nths. Whether it will continue advance in 1933, he says, de- ds on the general business con- ons throughout the whole world.

Certainly there has been no devel- nent this year to imply either t nickel can forge ahead inde- dently of world recovery or that will drop behind. At the same e the diversity of uses, to which kel in its various forms is now ng put in the industrial world, icates the broad basis on which metal will share in any gen- l recovery.

First Full Year

With its expansion programme pleted late in 1931, the techni- position in 1932 of International kel is notable, as it is the first year in which its modernized nts have been in operation. Al- ugh these properties have not n operated under capacity they e demonstrated economies and ciencies.

Whereas production has been stically curtailed to fit in with rent consumption, the Interna- al Nickel Company, as the dom- nt factor in the world nickel in- try, has adhered to its tradi- al policy of aggressive promo- al work in behalf of its prod- s. Integrated with the activi- of its Development and Re- ch Department are advertising, licity, sales and distributive vices which show their joint re- s in the diversity of uses to ch nickel—alone and in com- ation with other metals—is be- put in 1932.

t the company's property at per Cliff Ont., curtailment or pension of some of the units been in force for the past few nths. Last week the reopening the Orford process plant indi- d that the company's nickel ntories are at low ebb. The of- l announcement is as follows:

The Orford process plant at Cop- Cliff will resume operations in first week of January. Copper tops n Port Colborne and matte from per Cliff smelters will be treated. Sufficient blister copper will be uced to meet the requirements of Ontario Refining Company, Lim- which is transferring consign- ts of electrolytic to Great Britain neet the demands of the British umer.

The plant will be in operation for time as is necessary to fill the irements for copper, which will ably be for several months. or nanently, if trade conditions rove."

ARAMOUNT LOSS THIRD QUARTER WAS $5,206,887

t Improvement of Three illions Over Previous Quarter

aramount-Publix Corp. in its olidated statement, which in- es profits and losses of its idiary companies, reports a bined net loss (exclusive of al losses which were charged to al surplus) of $5,206,887 for three months to October 1, 1932. loss is after deducting interest, eciation and all other charges reserves. This compares with s of $8,199,544 reported for the e months ending July 2, 1932, a profit of $1,252,000 for the quarter of 1931.

uring the period, a reserve was ided for depreciation of fixed s amounting to $2,884,634 of h $2,659,634 was charged off the balance of $225,000 was alized to film production cost. e Corporation proposes to pro- reserves for revaluation of assets as of April 3, 1932, h reserves will be charged nst the capital surplus which created by the stockholders in ging the common stock of the pany from shares without par to shares with par value of When these reserves are placed he books, there will be a saving epreciation of approximately 000 for the three months to ber 1, 1932, which adjustment reduce the three months loss to oximately $4,457,000.

innipeg Uses Domestic Sand

e Manitoba Industrial Develop- Board reports that filter sand Black Island, Lake Winnipeg, is g considerable use in the prov- nd is replacing a product form- imported.

Swayze Area Regarded As Next Producing Camp Kenty Farthest Advanced

Many Big Interests in the Field — Staking Extensive

OF EASY ACCESS

Government Road of Great Assistance in Aiding Transportation — Railways Close

The new Swayze field is heralded as the first new one that both prospectors and geologists have agreed on as to mine-making possibilities.

Nowhere in Ontario is there such activity, general interest and hopeful development of a new gold mining camp as in the area surrounding Swayze township, which gives its name to this new section.

It happens that this new gold camp is at the junction of the Porcupine belt of Keewatin lavas and the Swayze-West Shining Tree belt, and it is possible that the junction of these two folds may have been the focal point of great disturbances which gave rise to the fractures in which the gold-bearing quartz veins are now found. Another undoubtedly favorable factor is the occurrence of the large masses of feldspar porphyry. It is a well established fact that the great gold mines of Ontario are all associated with these porphyry intrusions.

Good Progress Made

The progress that has been made and the encouragement that has been met with in the past 17 months since the original discovery was made by J. C. and J. L. Kenty, prospectors working for Brett-Trethewey Mines, and associated interests, augurs well for intensive prospecting.

When it is realized that the Swayze area is but 120 miles northwest of Sudbury, within easy access of and lying between the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National railways, further emphasis is given to the importance of first exhausting these close-in and geologically favorable prospecting areas before financing expeditions to far away and less favorable fields about which little is known.

The original find by the Kenty brothers, located in the northeast corner of Swayze township and extending over the boundary into Dore township to the east, holds the greatest interest in the new area because it is the furthest developed.

Form Kenty Gold Mines

Owing to the various interests financing this prospecting programme, the Kenty Gold Mines was incorporatetd last September to develop the property further. The vendors' interest in this company was — Brett-Trethewey Mines, 30 per cent; Northern Canada Mining Corp., 37½ per cent; Northland Prospectors, 22½ per cent, and the stakers, Kenty brothers, 10 per cent. In order to finance the future programme, Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Co. purchased 200,000 shares and optioned an additional 1,100,000 shares which, with its, affiliated interests, will give it control of the company, if and when all options are exercised, at a total cost of approximately $1,100,000.

Owing to the absence of other than aeroplane transportation facilities, development in the first 12 months was largely confined to limited surface exploration, with the result that approximately 25 veins or extensions of veins were disclosed, varying in width from a few inches up to ten ft. On the No. 16 vein spectacular showings suggested the "golden sidewalk" of the early days of Dome Mines. Surface exploration at widely separated points was undertaken owing to the excessive over-burden. Six trenches over a length of 80 ft. disclosed spectacular gold in quartz averaging approximately 5 ft. in width. The finding of such high grade showings over 80 ft. with easterly and westerly extensions showing a total distance of approximately a third of a mile, indicates the importance of the find. An interesting feature of this vein was that under ten ft. of over-burden there were marks of glacial action which had taken place millions of years ago. Both the rock and its liberally splashed gold surface show the glacial scratching and the smoothing down of the surface gold, providing a museum specimen of unusual interest.

Province Builds Road

The Ontario Mines Department early evidenced interest in the new district by sending its geologists into the field and recently a very comprehensive report was published on the district. Interest was further evidenced this fall by the Ontario Government assisting in the construction of a road to the property from Sultan on the Canadian Pacific Railway, about 21 miles distant. About ten miles of the road was new, but from the old Rideout-Cunningham property to the railway, a distance of some 11 miles, was a road cut years ago and it had to undergo rehabilitation. Thus, with transportation facilities improved an extensive and deep development programme was inaugurated this fall at the Kenty property and already heavy mining machinery is being delivered over the new road preparatory to sinking two shafts to an immediate objective of 500 ft. Already supplies have been taken in for the construction of approximately a dozen camp buildings. A Diesel engine-driven power plant is being installed at No. 1 shaft site, while 1,800 ft. southeast preparations are being made for the installation of a duplicate unit at the No. 2 shaft site. Sinking operations will be carried on simultaneously. A start has already been made on the No. 1 shaft by means of a portable compressor and the head frame will be constructed shortly.

Miner Kenty Claims

Immediately following the staking of the original discoverers came staking by Miner Kenty adjoining the pioneer discoveries on the north and east. This group of 13 claims over the boundary in Dore township was early optioned to the Cyril Knight Prospecting Co., which has been conducting a surface exploration programme. Here about a dozen small quartz veins have been uncovered, similar mineralogically and structurally to the Kenty Gold Mines veins, although their strike is, on a whole, different from the latter property. The vein system on the Kenty Gold Mines appears to be striking directly into the Miner Kenty ground, but as yet this has not been confirmed. The Kenty Gold Mines No. 21 vein is some 525 ft. west of the Miner Kenty boundary and there is a chance that some parallel veins east of the Kenty Gold Mines exist in the low ground, east of the No. 21 vein. Diamond drilling is to be undertaken early in January to prospect this section of the Miner Kenty claims.

The Cyril Knight Prospecting Co., jointly with the Quebec Prospectors Ltd., staked the Stewart group of four claims in the south part of Raney township, about eight miles west of the Kenty Gold Mines. Here a quartz vein has been stripped for a few feet at two points 50 ft. apart. It showed one ft. width in one exposure and three ft. at another, the former assaying $2.40 across the one ft., the latter nil. Further stripping and sampling is continuing in the hope of finding parallel veins.

Rollo Township Claims

In the autumn of 1932 the Cyril Knight Prospecting Co. staked the Ridley group of 15 claims in the west part of Rollo township, six miles northwest of the Kenty Gold Mines. Here a quartz vein varying in width from two to over 14 ft. was discovered and stripped at intervals for a total distance of 75 ft. It appears to have a length of about 700 ft. and five shots put in disclosed a little fine native gold. Further stripping and sampling is to be conducted.

Immediately south of the Ridley Lake group of claims of the Cyril Knight Prospecting Co., the United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Co. has a large block of claims in Rollo township where a vein from 6 to 15 inches in width has been found and stripped for about 25 ft. The vein has not been channel sampled, but grab samples give high assays. This vein is about 300 ft. south of the Ridley Lake group and appears to be dipping toward this property. A cabin has been built and extensive surface work is planned.

The third staker in the new district was Tom Montgomery on behalf of the Montgomery Syndicate. This syndicate holds some 15 claims surrounding the southerly and easterly holdings of the Kenty Gold Mines and the Miner Kenty group of the Cyril Knight Prospecting Co. A limited amount of surface work has disclosed two small veins with further surface exploration planned early next year.

Derragh Property

The Derragh property, staked early this year on behalf of a private syndicate comprising principally members of the Lake Shore engineering staff, is regarded as one of the most promising finds in the area. It consists of a group of nine claims bordering on the east side of Denyes township, about five miles west of the Kenty Gold Mines. The find was made in a break about 300 ft. west of the westerly boundary of the Dome Mines holdings, and to date about 700 ft. of the break has been exposed, revealing lenses of ore up to 13 ft. in width and carrying high values in gold.

This property has been optioned to the Kirkland Hudson Bay Gold Mines, controlled by Lake Shore interests, and a party of 12 men has been sent in to continue surface stripping and trenching.

Another find which created considerable interest last August was the Dyment Mining & Investment group of 31 claims situated in the centre of Denyes township, some nine miles west of the Kenty Gold Mines. Here two quartz veins appear to cross each other. These veins have a length of about 160 ft. and average width of around 15 in. The vein occurs in a schisted area in places up to 700 ft. in width. Further surface work is to be conducted next spring.

Americans Interested

At the Grave-Thorne property consisting of a large group of claims at the north of Raney Lake in Raney township, some eight miles northwest of the Kenty Gold Mines, three main veins from six inches to two ft. in width have been exposed. Messrs. Grave and Thorne are New York pilots operating their own Fokker airplane have a number of prospectors in the field, staking claims, supposedly for American interests.

The Hughes-Strong property, consisting of 35 claims in Halcrow township, 16 miles west of the Kenty Gold Mines, has been actively explored during past months. A shear zone has been exposed by cross trenches over a length of 720 ft. Three pits have been shot open to a maximum depth of 10 ft. The centre pit averaged $3 and $3.20 over a width of eight ft. A pit 75 ft. west averaged $6.50 over a width of six ft. and a pit 365 ft. east of the centre pit averaged 85 cents over a width of eight ft. About 1,400 ft. northwest of No. 1 outcrop samples from two pits assayed $4 over 3 ft. and $5.80 over 26 in. Preparation is being made to diamond-drill the property. The Halcrow Swayze Mines Ltd. has been formed to develop the claims further.

Many Syndicates

At Hotstone Lake, in Greenlaw township, 12 miles southwest of the Kenty Gold Mines, the Newbec Mining Co. staked a group of ten claims. A quartz vein has been cross-trenched in eight places over a length of 800 ft. and visible gold found over widths of from two to eight ft. Channel sampling and trenching has been done with inconclusive results.

A significant feature of the Swayze area development is the calibre of the companies interested. In addition to those mentioned, McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Dome Mines, Consolidated Smelters and Sylvanite Gold Mines as well as syndicates financed by well known mining men are in the field. Hundreds of claims have been staked in Swayze, Denyes, Rainy, Dore, Halcrow and Rollo, much of it solid, and old timers who are in the field are looking forward and expect it will be the next camp to enter the ranks of the producers.

Bralorne Gold Mines Output $1,500 Daily

Bralorne Mines has averaged about $1,500 in gold bullion daily since the commencement of operations at the old Lore Gold property in the Bridge River area, B.C., last February, according to official figures just given to The Financial Post. Total value of production to October 31, 1932, was $408,372, including exchange compensation amounting to $45,393.

The new mill has operated at about 100 tons daily indicating a recovery of about $13.25 per ton which, with premium, would amount to $15. Operating costs are reported to be approximately 40 per cent of the gross receipts.

White Water Claims in B. C. Optioned By Alaska Juneau

The White Water group of claims in the Taku River section of the Atlin mining division of British Columbia, have been bonded to the Alaska Jueneau Gold Mining Co. for $80,000. It is reported that $2,000 has already been paid on the option with a further $2,000 payable in a year. Work on the claims will start as soon as climatic conditions permit next spring.

These claims have been under exploration by N. A. Timmins Inc. of Montreal for the past two years and in 1931 about 5,300 ft. of diamond drilling was done in 19 holes. Results were inconclusive according to the Timmins interests.

Feldspar Mining in Canada Curbed Owing to Markets

One of Canada's Little Known Mineral Resources Under Review

Number Five

Feldspar is the name given to an important group of rock-forming minerals and having certain common characteristics. It is not a definite mineral species of constant chemical composition, but an anhydrous silicate of aluminium combined with either potash, soda or lime, largely used in the ceramic trade.

Feldspar mining in Canada dates back about 42 years and has been centred about the Verona district in Frontenac county, Ontario, and in the Buckingham district of Quebec. In these areas are numerous occurrences of feldspar, while in the whole of Ontario approximately 110 properties have been worked or known to exist. In Quebec about 60 deposits have been worked or have been reported. In addition, Manitoba and Nova Scotia each have reported a deposit that has furnished a small tonnage. The total quantity of feldspar known is enormous, but a large part is of no commercial value because it cannot be economically separated from the minerals and rock with which it is associated. The feldspars of commerce are obtained principally from irregularly shaped lenses or elongated intrusive masses called pegmatite dikes which are mined as open pits or quarries. Even those exceptional deposits yielding a high percentage of clean feldspar almost always contain a portion of mixed rock containing quartz or injurious iron-bearing minerals with the result that sorting and cobbing by hand is necessary.

Used in Ceramic Trades

About seven-eighths of the feldspar produced in the entire world is consumed in the ceramic industry. It is used as a flux in the manufacture of glass, pottery, enamel, sanitary ware, brick and tile. In most forms of pottery it is a constituent of both the body and the glaze. Important quantities are used in this industry in vitreous enamelling to produce the smooth vitrified surface found on bath tubs, wash bowls and various forms in enamelled iron, such as cooking utensils. The use of feldspar in the glass industry is increasing, but little use has been made in plate or window glass manufacture. The composition of feldspar approaches that of some types of glass and its use increases the toughness and improves the lustre of pressed glass products, such as bottles for beverages. Most of these industries use feldspar high in potash. Small quantities are used a a binder in the manufacturing of grinding wheels while very small amounts of selected extra high grade potash feldspar are used by the dental trade for the manufacture of artificial teeth. Soda feldspar is used as a constituent of scouring soaps and window cleaning compounds and is the principal constituent of a nationally advertised product that "Hasn't Scratched Yet."

Crushed feldspar, usually of inferior grade or quarry fines, is used for poultry grit, stucco dash, artificial stone, concrete work, roofing material, sandpaper and fillers. Many attempts have also bee made to utilize potash content of feldspar as a fertilizer but this has not been commercially successful. Negligible quantities of some varieties of feldspar are used as semi-precious gem stones which range in color from white, through cream, gre . greenish buff and varying shades of pink to deep brick red. Feldspar mining is widespread throughout the manufacturing nations of the world with the United States by far the world's largest producer and accounting for almost 50 per cent of the average production. In the peak year of production, 1928, the world output was given at 460,637 tons of which United States accounted for 210,811 tons. Next in importance to United States production is the British production after which comes Sweden, France, Czecho-Slovakia and Canada, which ranks sixth with an output in 1928 of 28,479 tons. In 1924 Canadian output was at its height and amounted to 44,804 tons, valued at $358,540. This production has steadily declined until in 1931 the Canadian output amounted to 18,881 tons valued at $189,850.

Largely Exported

The major portion of Canada's production is exported to the Uniated States for delivery to the ceramic industry principally in New Jersey, New York and Ohio. The low cost of the material will not permit of high freight rates or shipments to distant points. Until recent years the Canadian production has principally been shipped as crude feldspar, but with the establishment of modern feldspar grinding plants in Canada the ground producet was exported. In the peak year of production, 1924, approximately 84 per cent was exported to the United States. Since then exports have gradually declined until in 1931 10,975 tons valued at $88,913 were exported. Imports of feldspar principally confined to areas outside the economic shipping limits of the Ontario and Quebec mines in 1931 amounted to 1,877 tons, valued at $37,297.

While there are some 175 deposits known in Canada, production in recent years has been confined principally to two mines. The Richardson mine in Bedford township, Frontenac county, in the Verona district of Ontario, was one of the first mines to be extensively developed. It is still the largest producer and has operated intermittently since 1901. It is now operated under lease by the Genesee Feldspar Co. of Rochester, N.Y. The mine consists of a single, large, open-shaft pit, 400 by 150 ft. by about 150 ft. deep, opened on a very large dike of red feldspar.

The Derry mine in Derry township, Papineau county, Quebec, in the Buckingham area is the largest feldspar operation in Quebec and ranks next to the Richardson mine in output. This property has been owned and operated since 1921 by Messrs. O'Brien & Fowler of Ottawa. The pit has an overall length of about 325 ft., an average width of 70 ft., with a vertical depth of 150 ft.

Previous to 1921 very little feldspar was ground in Canada. In that year the Frontenac Floor & Wall Tile Co., of Kingston, Ont., built a small mill to supply its own requirements of feldspar for the making of floor tile, also to supply in part the Eastern Canada requirements, one of the principal markets being the Canadian Porcelain Co., insulator manufacturers at Hamilton, Ont. Crude feldspar for this mill is principally drawn from the Verona distrimt.

Prices Low

In 1930 a mill was erected by the Canadian Flint & Spar at Buckingham, P.Q. This mill was equipped on the most modern lines and is designed to supply whatever trade is offered for ground feldspar. It also produces crushed and ground quartz as well as coarse feldspar for stucco dash and other purposes. Crude feldspar for this mill is drawn mainly from the nearby mines in the Buckingham district.

The average price f.o.b. car has been from $7 to $8 per ton. The United States tariff on crude feldspar is $1 per ton. On ground feldspar it is 30 per cent ad valorem.

The Canadian feldspar industry is going through trying periods with serious declines in prices which together with the small domestic consumption does not make a bright outlook for the future of the industry.

Reno Gold Mill on 75 Ton Basis

Reno Gold Mines, which recently resumed production with its new mill, has been steadily speeding up milling and is currently treating close to 75 tons of ore daily.

The tramway from the Reno claims to the mill is now working. The mill was tuned up on low grade ore but it is planned to step up mill heads to around $18 per ton at an early date.

"TIME" TELLS TALE OF WORLD SEARCH AFTER MORE GOLD

"Post" and Chas. McCrea Crash Picture of Search and Share Pushing

"Time," that scintillating weekly published in New York that chronicles the high spots of international news, tersely commented in its inimitable way, on the probing under way everywhere to make Mother Earth yield up more gold.

A recent Financial Post article was quoted to indicate the attention notorious characters of Wali Street are giving to the gold stocks.

The rising star of the gold mines was reviewed as follows:

Never before has the world been so thoroughly grubbed for gold. College-trained engineers zoom across the northlands looking for it. Oldtime prospectors plod the gullies of the Western States. Abandoned shafts have been reopened and assayed. Throughout the world jobless men have taken picks and pans and made off for the hills. Some of them have struck rich pay dirt. In Australia, Ecuador, the Rand, Chile, the Philippines, Mexico and Venezuela their luck has started minor gold rushes in recent months, mostly abortive.

The world's output of gold has mounted steadily. Figures published last week by American Bureau of Metal Statistics showed that October production was 2,033,000 oz., an 18,000-oz. gain from September, a 180,000-oz. gain from October, 1931. Canadian production for the first nine months was 2,271,000 oz. against 1,974,000 in the same period of 1931, 1,497,000 in 1930. October gold production in the U. S. was 255,000 oz. against 246,000 oz. in September.

The production gain has been marked by increasing speculation in gold shares. For the rise in production has resulted chiefly, not from the scattered scratching of prospectors but from the speeding of operations of established companies and their opening of known reserves. Lower commodity costs throughout the world have made all gold mining cheaper. But it has worked to double advantage in Canada where the Government buys mined gold at the U. S. rate of exchange, hence at a handsome premium for miners. Canadian gold mines have paid $18,422,000 in dividends this year, a 50 per cent gain over two years ago.

Last week Charles McCrea, Provincial Minister of Mines, said that this year's gold mining activities in Ontario alone will split $45,000,000 between wages, supplies taxes and dividends. Gold shares have soared in Toronto and Montreal. A further whet to speculation was news last week that famed Manhattan Speculator George Forsythe Breen and Sisto & Co. planned to invest $250,000 new capital in Barry-Hollinger Mines, a hitherto only fairly successful company whose shares sold at 3½ cents last month; 9 cents last week.

Only a handful of gold stocks is listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Best known is Alaska Juneau, of which Bear Bernard ("Sell 'em Ben") Smith is so fond that he named his horse for it. In the past eight weeks it has thrashed forward from $11 a share to $15. Homestake, one of North America's biggest mines and a bulwark of the Hearst fortune has flared from $120 to $163. Jules Semon Bache's Dome Mines have gone from $11 to $13. Much speculation in McIntyre Porcupine, a Canadian producer, has picked it from $16.50 to over $20. Last week Toronto's Financial Post warned: "If investors will keep in mind . . . . the fact that 17½ years is required for a shareholder in a mining company whose stock gives a 10 per cent yield, to obtain a return of his investment, and at the same time get 6 per cent interest, a sounder foundation is laid for calculating the return necessary from investments in all such wasting assets as gold mines."

McVittie-Graham Mines Leases Panama Property

McVittie - Graham Mines has acquired a 56 per cent interest in a 30 year lease on a gold property in the province of Veraguas, Republic of Panama, according to F. M. Connell, president of the company.

The lease was recent, negotiated through the Connell Mining and Exploration Co., and is renewable for a further 30 years if desired. John A. Reid, well known consulting mining engineer of Toronto, recently examined the property and it was on his report that the lease was acquired. Operations are expected to start at an early date as soon as legal details are completed.

Then And Now

The Armalist, New York—Discussions of the havoc played with modern business organization by improvements in the technique of production have become exceedingly popular, almost as popular in fact as were the discussions of the enormous profits which were to be derived from these same technological improvements during 1928-1929.

Macassa Mines Considering Mill

Macassa Mines is gathering data on a mill for its gold property at Kirkland Lake, Ontario. Just what capacity will be decided on is not known but it is expected that the initial unit will be about 75 tons daily.

With the completion of the company's shaft to a depth of 2,500 ft., simultaneously with a connecting drift on the 2,475 ft. from the Kirkland Lake Gold Mining property on the east, development work was greatly speeded up. For the past few months raising in ore disclosed by this drift has been under way as well as establishing sub-levels above. While it is known that work to date has not disclosed sufficient ore to sustain any definite milling programme it has revealed encouraging but small ore shoots similar to those in the upper levels of adjoining Kirkland Lake Gold Mining property and an extensive exploration programme is planned to develop not only the section between the new shaft and the company's east boundary but also its large acreage to the west.

Old Properties Near Fisher P.Q. Consolidated

Stimulated by the rapid progress being made in the development of the gold properties in northwestern Quebec, interest has been revived in some of the partially developed properties in the older areas lying dormant on account of lack of funds to conduct conclusive development. The recently formed Randall Mines Corp. plans to consolidate a number of properties near Fisher, Que., just west of Amos. Altogether some 3,000 acres is involved in the consolidation which includes the holdings of the Mines Development Corp. with its Trembly claims. It is to receive a big block of shares in Randall Mines plus $140,000 in cash for its interest. The holdings of the defunct Fisher-Quebec Gold Mines are also under option to the new company as are the holdings of the Consolidated Venus Gold Mines, which owns approximately 1,000 acres in Barraute township, equipped with a 25 ton mill.

To Sink Shaft

The first programme of the new company will be to develop the Trembly claims about one quarter of a mile south of the railway. A contract has been let for a 350 ft. shaft and equipment is being assembled to conduct an aggressive development programme. The Fisher-Quebec and Venus properties are not to be developed further as all effort will be concentrated on the Trembly.

Substantial people are known to be financing the new consolidation, and it is understood the public will not be asked to contribute. The board of directors include W. M. Archibald, vice-president in charge of mines for the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co.; Thayer Lindsley, president of Ventures Ltd., and G. H. Rainville, Montreal broker.

YUKON CON. GOLD HOUSE IN ORDER; REPORTS PROFIT

Operated Five Dredges to Complete Consolidation

That the affairs of the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corp. have been put in order and the company is now emerging from chaos that threatened it with bankruptcy, is evidenced by the recent financial statement and report of the company's activity for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1931.

Nearly two years ago the affairs of the company were investigated by an inspector appointed by the Secretary of State who found that there had been gross irregularity under the guidance of A. N. C. Treadgold as general manager.

The report of the investigation carried on by G. T. Clarkson was delivered to the Secretary of State on Feb. 26, 1932, and was followed by a judgment by Mr. Justice Raney of the Supreme Court of Ontario, delivered on March 18, 1932, ordering all shares standing in the name of A. N. C. Treadgold and Edgar M. Williamson to be cancelled.

Operates Five Dredges

Yukon Consolidated Gold Mines, through its several subsidiary interests, principally the New Northwest Corp. and Burrall and Baird, operates five gold dredges in the valley of the Klondike River and its tributaries. Treadgold is charged with making reckless expenditures between 1925 and 1930 and giving no accounting to shareholders, also with issuing shares to himself not confirmed by directors. This action finally resulted in the Secretary of State effecting his removal and the judgment referred to being given.

According to the balance sheet, Dec. 31, 1931, Treadgold and F. de M. Cunynghame owe the company $279.762. In a circular dated Oct. 15, 1932, and signed by Cunynghame for the "Shareholders' Committee," shareholders were solicited to support the litigation of Treadgold.

For the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1931, the company had a gross profit before depreciation of $201,724 after providing for head office expenses of $37,780 and depreciation of $159,721 there was a net profit of $4,223 as compared with a loss of $143,7944 for the previous fiscal year.

Current assets as at Dec. 31, 1931, were $287,200 while current liabilities were $81,193. There were also outstanding redeemable income notes held by the public in the New Northwest Corp., amounting to $425,091 and shares in various subsidiary companies in the hands of the public amounting to $528,644 that will have to be redeemed before the company completely controls these subsidiary interests. A proposal is now on foot to complete the consolidation and vest all interests in the parent company, Yukon Consolidated Gold Corp.

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